THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

An Unworthy U. S. Officer.

His Indulgence in "Faro."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONNECTICUT.

Two Opinions upon the Great Republican Victory.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Though the returns are not complete as we write, the gain of more than one thousand on the vote of last year nearly or quite insures the election of Marshall Jewell as Governor, with all his colleagues on the Republican State ticket, Governor English being the strongest man of his party and running generally ahead of other candidates.

We have every reason to believe that Messrs. Strong and Starkweather are re-elected to Congress, and a report adds Mr. Kellogg also, but we cannot believe that on anything short of full, precise returns. We have no doubt that the Legislature is again Republican in both branches, and probably by an increase on last year's meagre majorities.

The vote is some thousands heavier than last year—in fact, very full, considering that the day was in good part rainy and the roads in wretched condition. Hartford, New Haven, New Britain, Stamford, and Norwalk are among the towns which have done nobly.

Connecticut has often deserved the grateful blessing of the Republicans of her sister States, but she never did so well under circumstances so embarrassing and disheartening as yesterday. The Sumner quarrel, the clamor against the President with regard to Santo Domingo, the New Hampshire suprise, and a hundred other make-weights, operated to discourage and paralyze her working Republicans, while inducing the weak brethren to get out of sight and stay there. Tammany Hall bought a seat in her Senate for one of its tools last year, and poured out money like water to do it again this year. Its organs scouted the suggestion that Jewell was running in earnest, insisting that English's election, with that of three if not all four Congressmen of like pattern, was a fixed fact, which no one seriously disputed. If, against all these odds, the Republicans had simply tied the State, which gave English 1764 majority in the spring of 1868, they would have exceeded all reasonable expectation. All hail! gallant, glorious Connecticut!

From the N. Y. World.

There was a large vote polled, and the result on Governor is in doubt. The majority is not likely to be over 100 either way, and the official count may have to decide. The heavy Republican gains in New Haven and Hartford had the effect of changing the result which was anticipated from the general canvass of the State.

It is evident that a swarm of radical repeaters were imported into both of those cities, and that they were used to cut down the rightful Democratic majorities The radical leaders managed their part of the campaign with more dexterity than honesty. They thrust the national issues, the Santo Domingo job, and the Sumner rebellion, about which there was so much dissatisfaction in their ranks, into the background, and rallied their party on a bugaboo about the flooding of the State with money from Tammany.

It is clear now that this pretense was devised for the purpose of covering their own intended frauds. Another circumstance must be considered in connection with the result. It will take another day before the definite result in Connecticut can be announced.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERS.

Attempt to Rob the Central Park Savings Bank—The Teller Bound and Gagged—Escape of the Thieves.

Three men entered the Central Park Savings Bank, at No. 724 Third avenue, near Forty-sixth street, about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning. One of them locked the street door. The other two leaped over the counter, and while one secured a pistol kept within the reach of Anthony Ellison, the teller of the bank, the other seized Mr. Ellison, and with the aid of his companions, threw him to the floor and securely bound and gagged him. His hands were tied behind him, and a portion of the handkerchief which was used as a gag also covered his face, and prevented him from seeing his assailants. Mr Ellison is nearly 70, and was therefore unable to cope with his antagonists; and the attack was so unexpected that he had not presence of mind to give an alarm

Before the thieves had time to examine the place and ascertain what plunder could be secured, Dr. James Hadden came to the bank and attempted to enter. Finding the door locked he kicked in one of the large plate-glass windows, and entering found Mr. Ellison lying on the floor, and the gang surrounding him. On seeing Dr. Hadden the thieves fled through the rear door into the yard, scaled the fence, and ran into Forty-sixth street. There a confederate was waiting with a horse and light wagon. Into this they leaped, and were driven rapidly away.

Near Fourth avenue their wagon was stuck in the mud, and they abandoned it and escaped. The horse and wagon were secured by the police. The horse is a handsome bay, and was evidently selected for his speed. The wagon is such as is used by grocers and plumbers, and has no name on it.

Mr. Ellison can give only a general description of the men, and it is, accordingly, doubtful if he can recognize any of them. He was yesterday in a very nervous condition. His face was scratched, and he had received a slight scalp wound. The thieves, so far as can be ascertained, secured between $200 and $400, taken in during the morning. It is conjectured that they expected to obtain a much larger amount, thinking that the safe would be open during business hours.

A year or two ago an attempt was made to rob the bank when it was situated further up the avenue. The thieves knocked down the clerk in attendance, and were seizing the money and securities, when they were interrupted by the entrance of a customer and fled, dropping a package of bonds in their flight. One of these was arrested and sentenced for a term of years in Sing Sing.

This latest attempt is one of the boldest of the kind for several years past. The bank is in a thickly populated neighborhood, with stores on either side. Had an alarm been given by the teller, a crowd could have surrounded the building almost immediately, and it would have been exceedingly difficult for the thieves to have made their escape.

Undoubtedly the thieves had made themselves acquainted with the interior of the bank, and the manner in which the business was conducted. The fact that one of them at once secured the pistol showed that they had learned where it was kept.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

OBITUARY.

Gustave Flourens.

Gustave Flourens, the sometime friend of Rochefort, and one of the irrepressible "Reds" of Paris, is reported to have been killed in the fight before Mont Valerien yesterday. Flourens was the son of a respectable but somewhat eccentric father, Marie Jean Pierre Flourens, who was well known as a physiologist and as the writer of a number of rather remarkable scientific works. The younger Flourens first attracted notice as Rochefort's consultant in the editing of the *Lanterne* and other inflammatory sheets, and he particularly distinguished himself after Victor Noir's funeral by firing his pistol over his head and declaring himself to be "in a state of insurrection." So far as we are aware this was the chief event of M. Flourens' career, for during the war which has just closed, he, like many of his associates, failed to make any distinguished reputation as a hero. As was to be expected, he was prominent among the Communist revolutionists who commenced to inaugurate a new Reign of Terror in Paris as soon as the backs of the Germans were turned; and if he has fallen a victim to his peculiarly Parisian ideas of the nature of true liberty, it is a satisfaction to know that his loss will not be likely to cause any additional grief to the sensible portion of the French people.

FARO.

A United States Army Officer Loses a Large Amount of Government Funds.

The Chicago *Republican* of Friday last says:—First Lieutenant D. G. Fenno, of the 17th Infantry, United States army, and Acting Post Commissary at Grand River Agency, Dakotah Territory, with his wife and sister, arrived on Monday in this city and engaged rooms at the Sherman. After partaking of his dinner, Fenno requested a blank check, and filling it out for $500, asked the clerk to send it to the depositary for collection. The clerk did as requested, and the messenger soon returned with the check and a note requesting the Lieutenant to call at the depositary. Fenno did so at once, and found that his neglect to present in person his check and authority for drawing it was the reason payment was refused. Settling the preliminaries to the satisfaction of the cashier, he received the $500 and departed.

About 8 o'clock on the same evening he visited a house on Randolph street to try his luck at cards. He was in a highly intoxicated condition.

He sat down at the dealing table and invested a ten-dollar greenback; he won. Again and again did the X go in and yield a rich harvest. He won upward of $150, and then his luck changed. He came out loser in several deals, and his pile was reduced to $60.

On the following morning (Wednesday) his sister departed for home, and her bill was charged up to her brother's account. It would appear that Fenno remembered his previous night's debauch, for, with an evident intention to win back all he had lost at the Dearborn street establishment, he revisited that place shortly after dinner, having several hundred dollars in his possession.

He was perfectly sober at the time, and drank but sparingly during the entire afternoon. His first venture was $10; he won, and next time lost. In a few moments his losses amounted to upwards of $100. He then doubled the stake, and the same luck attended him. He would win occasionally, but not often. In an hour he had lost all the ready money he had with him, $460. Calling for a blank check he filled it out for $1000 on the United States Depositary. This check was given to an attendant, who shortly afterwards returned with the money.

Fenno now went in with "big" money—as high as $300 on a deal. His losses continued, and by 4 o'clock every dollar of the $1000 was lost.

Becoming desperate, Fenno finally filled out a check on the depositary for $2000, and being too late to draw it then, it was taken for its full value by the dealer, who was satisfied of its worth by Fenno's statement of the position he held. At 7 o'clock Fenno arose from the table without a dollar, the loser of $3460.

Major-General Hartsuff, commandant of the department in General Sheridan's absence, sent for Fenno yesterday morning, and ordered him to immediately report himself under arrest to the commanding General at St. Paul, Minn., that being the headquarters of his department.

He stated his family to be wealthy and prominent persons in Wheeling, Va., and that they would help him out of his present difficulties. All the money he lost was Government funds, but as he was obliged to give bonds when appointed a commissary, the Government will probably not suffer by his dishonesty.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Fenno called at the gambling house, and with tears in her eyes requested money enough to enable her and her miserable husband to leave the city, stating that they had not a dollar. She was given $100, with which Fenno shortly after paid his hotel bill. They left on the 8 o'clock train via the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road.

Mrs. Fenno is a most refined and cultivated lady, a daughter of a prominent man in Pennsylvania, and one who has always been surrounded with all the accessories of wealth and position. The dreadful course of her husband must cause her to suffer untold misery. Fenno is a very ordinary-appearing man, but said to be very highly connected.

THE GREAT PAY-DAY.

Pursuit of the Needful—How the Pennsylvania Yeomanry Like to Handle Their Greenbacks.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 1st inst. says:—We doubt if on any 1st of April within the past half dozen years there were more of our country friends in than to-day. And all who are here have come on business—to bow at the shrine of mighty Mammon—and not on an excursion of pleasure. The day is one peculiar to Lancaster county—the great pay-day, the settling of accounts of the entire year. If a farm is sold, or stock, or, in fact, almost anything of over a few hundred dollars in value, a note is usually given, payable on the 1st of April. No other day seems to suit, and few of our country friends will meet their pecuniary engagements on any other. Hence the banks have made additional arrangements to accommodate their customers. There is one feature which would strike the business people of our larger cities as somewhat novel. Little, if any, money changes hands through the medium of checks, but the money is drawn from the bank by the depositor and paid over in cash. Our country friends like to handle the crisp greenbacks, count them over, and probably deposit them an hour after in the same bank from which they were drawn. This subjects our bankers to much inconvenience. They are compelled to call on the Philadelphia and New York banks and borrow for three or four days many thousands of dollars, which are returned as soon as the big day is over. Before the bank opens in the morning it may have in its vaults and drawers from one hundred thousand to four hundred thousand dollars. By midday most of this is drawn out, but by evening again the money finds its way back to the bank, and so, after changing hands probably a dozen times, it is nearly all just where it started from. By the checking plan much trouble would thus be avoided. But, as we have said, our country friends have a weakness for gazing upon the color of their money, and being sure that it is all right, return home contented. It would be hard to estimate the amount of money which changed hands to day, but it must run up to many thousands of dollars.

THEATRE BURNED.

Destruction of the Troy Opera House.

The Albany *Journal* of April 1 says:—Between one and two o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the rear windows of the Opera House, on Third street, Troy, and in a short time the building was entirely destroyed. Before the firemen could arrive the inflammable material which constitutes the scenery and stage machinery had conducted the fire to the entire rear half of the large building, and before any considerable amount of water could be thrown the whole inside was a mass of flames. The Opera House was entirely gutted from the roof to the lower floor, and nothing now remains of this well-known building but the four charred walls. The loss of Mr. Van Arnum, the proprietor of the Opera House, and the building adjoining on the south, is estimated at about $50,000; insured at between $12,000 and $14,000. At three o'clock the portion of the north side wall of the Opera House fell, striking the rear portion of Colonel Steenberg's building, damaging it to the extent of about $10,000, for which the colonel is insured for $6500. The theatre has been occupied this week by J. C. Campbell and troupe, who has been presenting the drama of *Pomp*, under the management of Messrs. Mitchell & Wilton. The management and troupe had considerable wardrobe, etc., in the theatre, which has been entirely consumed. The fire is believed to have originated among the "flies" above the stage.

—Hop culture has proved a failure in Kansas.

—Memphis belles lead pet goats by blue ribbons.

SECOND EDITION

FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

THE CRISIS AT HAND.

Grand Movement of the Rebels.

100,000 Men March on Versailles.

Bloody and Tremendous Fighting.

12,000 Nationals Hors de Combat.

THE INSURGENTS THOROUGHLY ROUTED.

Government Troops Surround Paris

FROM EUROPE.

Terrible Fighting at Paris—The Insurgents Repulsed with a Loss of 12,000 Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

PARIS, April 3—Monday Evening.—[Special to the New York *Herald.*]—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after great preparations, the National insurgents commenced issuing out at the Neuilly gate, in all 50,000 men, Generals Bergerot, Flourens, and Menotti Garibaldi commanding. It was understood that Fort Valerien would not fire.

At about 6 o'clock the artillery was all in front, and General Bergerot was in the advance with 10,000 men, when suddenly

Fort Valerien Opened Fire,

killing Commandant Henry. General Bergerat, had just got out of his carriage when the vehicle was smashed by a bombshell. The wildest scene ensued. The troops tried to retreat. The main body left General Bergerot alone with 10,000 men. He tried to fight with his field artillery against Fort Valerien, but it was useless.

The Communists got into the city, but

General Bergerot and His Men are Cut Off

and cannot pass Fort Valerien. The main body escaped with the loss of one hundred men, but Bergerot must lose large numbers. Altogether there are

12,000 Men Killed, Wounded, and Missing,

including General Bergerot's force. The Communist troops under arms number 15,000. Tremendous excitement prevails.

Additional Reports—How the "Committee" was Disappointed in Fort Valerien.

PARIS, April 3—12:15 P. M.—The cannonade from Fort Valerien is at the rate of two shots per minute. There is also sharp musketry fire towards Meudon.

It is reported that the Nationals suffered severely from Valerien's fire, but nothing precise is obtainable.

It is reported that the committee believed Fort Valerien would not fire upon the Nationals who occupy Vanvres, Issy, and Montrouge in force.

A Versailles train was stopped to-day at Clamart and forced to return. Contradictory rumors are flying that the gates are shut.

The Projected March to Versailles.

PARIS, April 3—6 P. M.—One hundred thousand Nationals, in three corps, with two hundred guns, marched via Montrouge, Issy, and Reuil, all destined for Versailles. Fort Valerien fired all day upon Reuil, and the flying batteries at Meudon cannonaded the Nationals debouching from Issy on the Versailles road. Fort Valerien cannonaded the rear guard of the Nationals entering the valley between Puteaux and Buzenval. Some detachments retreated in disorder. There is nothing certain respecting those who passed Valerien.

There are conflicting versions. One says they were surrounded; another says they effected a junction and turned Meudon, where a majority of the Versailles army was concentrated. During the operations on the right there was

A Fierce Engagement

between the artillery at Meudon and the Parisian artillery.

Several members of the Commune, with red sashes led battalions. It is said a superior Versailles, officer was taken prisoner. The *Moniteur* says:—

The Zouaves Repulsed the Nationals

in the attack on Castle Meudon, and the National loss was heavy.

Another Version—The Movement Said to be a Success.

Colonel Bourgoin telegraphs to the Commune at 11¼ in the morning that Bergerot and Flourens formed a junction and marched on Versailles, and that success was certain.

Another despatch says at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Duval and Flourens formed a junction at Courbevoie. They were canonaded by Valerien, but the men were sheltered. A successful movement was made by which they passed the line and marched on Versailles. Bergerot had two horses killed.

Communication with the outside is cut off, and only peasants bringing provisions are admitted. It is said General Henry, commander of the Montrouge Nationals, is dead. Floquet and Lockroy resigned their seats in the Assembly, and remain to share the suffering of Paris. It is reported that Assy has been arrested by the Commune. It is stated that the Commune will adopt the families of the fallen Nationals.

The London "Times'" Account.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Times'* special says:—A great battle commenced at 6 A. M. by the Nationals under command of Bergerot, who, at 10 A. M. asked for reinforcements from Paris. There was great animation in bivouac on Sunday night, the men singing the "Marseillaise" and the chant "De partant Versailles." The correspondent believes that in the battle which, on a large scale, proved disastrous to the Communists,

The Unexpected Cannonade of Valerien

threw the Nationals into confusion. It is asserted that

The Following is the Situation.

Bergerot, with 15,000 men, was completely cut off, then Flourens was purposely permitted to effect a junction, and Flourens and Bergerot, with 33,000 men, must surrender or fight at the greatest disadvantage. The *Times'* correspondent says there is an improbable version of the affair that Flourens has reached Versailles.

The Communists are Demoralized.

It is believed they have been betrayed. The Gendarmerie treat their prisoners unmercifully.

The *Daily News'* despatches confirm

The Rout of the Insurgents,

who proved great blustering cowards, and who expected that Valerien would fraternize.

The Pontifical Zouaves

shot all their prisoners instantly.

The *Telegram's* correspondent reports that he saw

General Henry Killed

by a shell from Mont Valerien, and Bergerot's carriage and horses destroyed in the same manner. The men were thrown into a panic-stricken rout.

VERSAILLES, April 4.

The Army of Versailles Surrounds Paris,

and order elsewhere in France is established.

Latest Official News—General Flourens Killed.

VERSAILLES, April 4—Noon.—Yesterday two corps of insurgents advanced towards Versailles, one via Meudon and Chaltilon and the other by way of Reuil. Both were routed with heavy loss, and Flourens was killed. The troops, whose expected defection constituted the hopes of the insurgents, behaved nobly. The insurgents, in Forts Valerien and Issy fired on the troops to-day.

The Government Forces Have Just Attacked the Insurgents,

and a speedy and complete success is anticipated.

In the Assembly to-day, M. Thiers, in some remarks on the state of affairs, said the Government would deal harshly with the ringleaders of the insurrection, but leniently with their dupes. The sentiment was received with applause.

Rentes are advancing.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 4—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92⅞ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. bonds of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 92½; of 1867, 91½; ten-forties, 89¼. Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 110½; Great Western, 42½.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands, 7⅜@7½d.; Orleans, 7⅝@7¾d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn 34s. 6d. for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 4—1:30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. On the Paris Bourse rentes are 51·45f.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Receipts of wheat for three days 12,500 quarters, all American. New Corn, 34s. 3d. Beef, 112s.

FROM WASHINGTON

Letter from the Dominican Secretary of War—Annexation Urged.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following is a translation of a letter received this morning by the Secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission, now in session in this city, from the Secretary of War of the Dominican Republic:—

"SANTO DOMINGO, March 25, 1871.—Hon. Allan A. Burton, Washington, D. C.—My Esteemed Friend:—I received in due time your note from Azua, saying good-bye, for which I pray you to accept my best thanks. The country is entirely tranquil, and is every day more anxious that our anticipated annexation to the Great Republic be speedily and favorably accomplished. I can see no other means of salvation from the insidious intrigues of our western neighbors.

"The President returned to this capital from Azua after routing Cabral, leaving everything there in the best order. * * * *

"Please be so good as to remember me to the commission, and do not fail to count me

"Your obedient servant and friend,

"R. CURIEL."

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 4—Stocks active. Money active at 4 per cent. Gold, 110⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do. 112⅝; do. 1865, new, 111¾; do. 1867, 111¾; do. 1868, 110⅝. 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s, new, 70¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 95⅛; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 105¾; Adams Express, 73⅝; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 100; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 57⅛.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Cotton dull; low middling nominally 13½c. Flour firmer and more active; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6·12½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $6@7·25; do. extra, $6·75@8·15; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat dull and receipts very light; we quote choice and fancy white, $1·90@2; fair to prime, $1·58@1·80; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·90; fairto good, $1·50@1·60; common at $1·30@1·40; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55@1·60; Pennsylvania, $1·59@1·60. Corn steady and quiet; white Southern, 84@86c.; yellow Southern, 81c.; mixed Western, 86c. Oats steady at 62@63c. Mess Pork quiet at $21·50. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9c.; rib sides, 11c.; clear rib, 11¾c. Hams, 17@17½c. Lard quiet at 12½@13c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The trial of prison cases for the April term was begun to-day.

Joseph Patterson, a young man of very respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $300. The witnesses being absent, a hearing in the case had to be postponed until to-morrow.

Joseph Riley pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

David Finley was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon a constable, and that dignitary was ordered to pay the costs.

Ann McDermott was tried upon the charge of common barratry. This is an accusation which is seldom brought into Court, and means the institution of vexatious and groundless suits against persons. Mr. Briggs represented the prosecution, and examined witnesses, who said that this woman had eighteen times preferred groundless charges against the family of her next door neighbor, and caused them to be bound over to keep the peace. On one occasion she charged a little girl four years of age with making faces at her, and Alderman Hagan held the child in $400 to keep the peace. Jury out.

Fifteenth Amendment.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Upon the venire of jurors for service in this court are several quite respectable colored men, and the business usually goes on as it did before the war. This morning, when a case was about to be put on trial, a tall, slender Caucasian arose and said:—

"Judge, I won't serve as a juror."

Judge Ludlow—"What did you say?"

Caucasian—"I won't serve on the jury."

Judge Ludlow—"Sir, I fine you $200, and order you into custody until the fine is paid."

Caucasian—"Very good; get your money if you can."

Judge Ludlow—"I direct an officer to take this man."

Caucasian—"All right; let me rot in prison."

Judge Ludlow—"See, here, sir; what does this mean? You appear to be a respectable man, and I am loth to punish a juror; but you must collect your senses, behave yourself like a man, and know that you are in a court of justice, where such indignity cannot be tolerated. Explain your conduct."

Caucasian—"Well, the truth of the matter, Judge, is, that I will not sit upon a jury with a negro."

Judge Ludlow—"That will not do, sir. No matter what men's private opinions upon the subject may be, it is now a part of the law of the land that colored citizens shall serve as jurors, and that white citizens shall also serve as jurors, and as a magistrate of the law I am determined to enforce it, without consulting my own or any other person's individual sentiment respecting it. The presence of colored jurors is no legal ground for your exemption, and I shall have to require you to serve."

Caucasian—"I won't do it."

Judge Ludlow—"Then, sir, you must pay the fine of $200 and remain in custody until it is paid, and every time you refuse to serve on such a ground as this one I will impose a like fine of $200."

The Caucasian remained resolute, and was escorted off by an officer.

"Is civilization a failure? or has the Caucasian played out?"

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Fishery Question

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The Connecticut Victory.

Later from Europe.

The Insurgents Hold their Ground.

The Excitement in Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Attack of the Nationals on the Government Forces.

LONDON, April 4.—Advices from Paris to-day state that the attack of the Nationals on the Government forces has been well sustained. A powerful artillery attack was made on the left of the Bois de Meudon, which succeeded for a short time in silencing the Government guns.

The Excitement in the City

is intense, consequent on the determination of the insurgents and the presence of so large a body of revolutionists in Paris.

General MacMahon

has taken command of the Government army, and has initiated effective measures for the suppression of the insurgents.

General Bergerot

and his column of 10,000 men are still cut off by the heavy guns of Mont Valerien, and no relief can reach them.

The Loss

consequent upon the attack by the forts upon the insurgents has not been exaggerated. The number of killed is enormous, and the excitement in the neighborhood of St. Denis has greatly increased.

The Difficulty of Suppressing the Insurrectionists

increases every hour.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[The Connecticut Victory.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—President Grant and his friends in both houses of Congress are jubilant over the result in Connecticut: The Democrats are not only despondent but are greatly disappointed at the result in that State. They were assured that English would certainly carry the State by an increased majority over the vote of last year. Governor Jewell telegraphed here to the Vice-President that the defeat in New Hampshire was of great benefit to the Republicans, as it aroused them to action and brought out a full vote.

Blair Resumed His Speech

immediately after reading the journal. In reply to an inquiry of Senator Sherman whether he favored taking the right of suffrage from the negroe, he stated that he was for giving the matter a fair test. He said there were grave doubts in the minds of many on the subject.

General Schenck

was at the Capitol to-day, in conference with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is understood that he desires to get the views of the committee as to the terms they would be willing to accept on the

Fishery Question.

The American members of the commission are anxious to pursue such a course as will meet with the approval of the Senate.

As the debate in the House on

The Ku-klux Bill

progresses, there is considerable opposition to the stringent features of it developed among Republicans. General Garfield made a speech to-day against it, and it is understood his views are shared by several prominent Republicans. General Butler will reply to Garfield.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—Mr. Connell presented a petition in favor of a local option liquor law.

One for the repeal of the tax on salaries.

One against any law changing the law regulating highways in the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia.

One from physicians of that ward certifying that roads in the ward were never in better condition.

And one in favor of the election of a Superintendent of Highways in that ward by the people.

A number of petitions in favor of a local option law were presented by different Senators.

A new bill was introduced by Mr. Davis.

One supplementary to the charter of the city of Reading relative to voters.

Mr. Turner, one authorizing the authorities of Pittston borough to increase the borough tax for borough purposes.

Also, one making it the duty of the county commissioners of the several counties to furnish an office at the county seat for the use of the county superintendents of common schools, with the necessary fixtures and furniture.

Mr. Evans, one relating to constables providing that any person being fifty-five years of age shall not be required to serve as constable unless they volunteer to do so.

Mr. Randall, incorporating the Pennsylvania Cattle Insurance Company.

Mr. Connell, one providing that the first and second sections of the act of April 12, 1867, an act to increase the revenue of the State by taxation of the shares or stock of national banks, shall not be construed to authorize or require the taxation of the stock of the Mechanics' and Girard National Banks of Philadelphia during the period the Mechanics' and Girard Banks were exempt by law of 1863.

Mr. Osterhout moved that the Finance Committee be discharged from the consideration of the resolution providing for a final adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Billingfelt's resolution relative to the unexpended balance in the Treasury came up, and while being discussed, the hour of 12 arrived, and the Senate proceeded to the House for the purpose of meeting in joint convention.

House.

Mr. Thompson offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we hail with the delight the fact that Connecticut is still a jewel in the bright crown of Republican glory, and in the results of the recent elections, we recognize the fact that the colored voters of the land of wooden nutmegs are able to read English.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the Democracy who were defeated by the strong candidates for Congress in that State, and who lie cold and stark, whether they like it or not, and we place on each Democratic brow this morning a wreath of woodbine, emblematic of the place to which their hopes of escape from radical misrule have been swept by the tidal wave.

A political discussion at once sprung up on the resolutions.

It was very evident that the majority of the House was disposed rather to talk than to take any decided action on private bills, the position of the Representatives as defined by Mr. Mann being that the House had already sent hundreds of bills to the Democratic Senate on which that body had taken no action.

The debate was allowed to take the widest range, but was entirely partisan in its character

At the hour of 12 the members of the Senate entered the House, and the two bodies in joint convention proceeded to open the bids for all the State printing for three years from July 1st, 1871. The bids were as follows:—

John C. Barr, of Pittsburg, for 37 per cent. below the rate fixed by the act of 1871; R. T. Myers, of Harrisburg, for two per cent., act of 1871; Wiley & Griest, of Lancaster, for 31⅜ per cent., act of 1871; J. W. Jones, foreman of the present State printer, for 40 per cent. below; Benjamin Singerly, present State printer, for 41¼ per cent. below; George Berguer, of Harrisburg, for 37 per cent. below.

The contract was awarded to Benjamin Singerly.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, April 4, 1871.

The bank statement last night is not indicative of any material change in the condition of the banks or the money market generally. There is a slight increase both in specie deposits and loans, the latter having augmented $736,493. The clearings also have been large, showing an increase from last week of $1,766,969. No material change in the tone of the market is likely to ensue for some days, especially in the present unsettled condition of stocks. The chief activity this morning is between the banks and speculative dealers, and a heavy business is being transacted. There is only a moderate supply of business paper, and it is taken freely both at the banks and in the outside markets at rates previously quoted.

Gold is moderately active and steady, ranging from 110¼ at the opening up to 110⅜ at the close.

Government bonds meet with a steady demand, but prices are rather unsettled, a small portion of the list suffering a slight decline.

At the Stock Board there is continued activity, and prices are strong. Sales of State war loan, coupons, at 104¼. City 6s sold at 101¼@⅜ for the new bonds.

Reading was strong and active, selling at 52¼@52⅝; Pennsylvania was dull, selling at 62⅜@62½, the latter on time; small sales of Lehigh Valley at 60; Camden and Amboy at 118½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 49@49¼. 27¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie and 43¾ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were very dull, Lehigh sold at 35½ for a small lot. 17, b. o., was offered for Schuylkill preferred.

In the balance of the list the only sales were Northern Liberty Gas at 27; Central Transportation at 47; and Academy of Music at 92.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New	101¼	129 sh Reading R.c.	52¼
$4000 do	101¼	300 do	2d.52·56
$6900 do	101¼	1500 do	52¾
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89		100 do	s60.52·56
2days	96	500 do	52¾
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s	100¾	50 do	52½
$1000 Pa 6s W L	104¾	500 do	b5. 52¾
$3000 Phila & Erie	86⅞	305 sh O C & A R.	b5. 49¾
$2000 W Jersey R 7s	100	100 do	opg. 49¾
15 sh Penna R	62¾	4 sh Cam & Am	118¾
100 do	b60. 62⅝	10 sh Leh Nav St	35¾
25 sh Leh V R	60		

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, New	101¼	400 sh Reading R	52·81
$3500 do	101¾	200 do	b30. 53
$200 Leh 6s, '84	84½	2100 do	53
$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s	101½	100 do	53 1-16
$1000 do	101½	1000 do	53⅛
158 sh Penna R	62¾	200 do	53⅛
10 sh Bk of N Am	233	100 do	s60. 53
20 sh O C & A R	49	1000 do	53⅛
100 do	b30. 49	100 do	s30. 53⅛
200 do	49	100 do	52·81
100 do	opg&i. 48¾	400 sh Leh N	35½
12 sh Cam & Am	119	100 sh Phil & E R	27⅛
100 sh Sch N Pf	17⅛		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112½; do., July, 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., July, 1867, 111¾@111¾; do. July, 1868, 111½@111¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108¾. Gold, 110¼@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115½. Market steady.

NAKE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	110¼	11.00 A. M	110¾
10·04 "	110¼	11·05 "	110¾
10·05 "	110¾	11·45 "	110¾
10·06 "	110¾	12·00 M	110¾
10·10 "	110¾	12·08 P. M.	110¾
10·20 "	110¾	12·30 "	110¾
10·50 "	110¾	12·35 "	110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 4.—Bark—In the absence of further sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The Flour market is dull at previous quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·75; extras at $5·75@6·25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7·25@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·50@5 62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is without improvement, the demand being limited to the wants of the local millers. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·65@1·68; and 5000 bushels Western amber at $1·50. Rye is nominal. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of 3000 bushels at 80@81c. for yellow and 77@78½c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 67@68c.

In Barley and Malt no further sales.

Whisky is dull at 92½@93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....51 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....65

SUN RISES..... 5·40 MOON SETS..... 5·29
SUN SETS..... 6·27 HIGH WATER..... 0·41

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—The steamer France, from New York March 18, has been towed into Liverpool disabled.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 4.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore, barks St. Lawrence, from Demarara, and John Bolton, from Rio; brigs Addie Hale, from Havana; Romance, fm Navassa: Italia and T. H. Haviland, from Ponce; and J. B. Brown, from West Indies; and schr Annie Holland, from Palermo.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, do.
Nor. bark Gothen, Dannevig, King's Road for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig E. A. Bernard, Willeby, Matanzas, Penrose, Massey & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Buoy on the Brown, saw a foreign bark and a schr, bound up. Passengers:—Miss Sue Baker; Mr. Robinsen, wife, and children; Miss Stanley; and J. Horace Baker.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Edith May, Higgins, from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Crowell & Co.

Schr Clio, Brenan, from Millville, with glass.

Schr Daniel S. Mershon, Ayres, from Providence.

Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, do.

Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, from Norwich, Ct.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Cly

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PENNSYLVANIA SUFFERERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The State of Pennsylvania certainly cannot be accused of being too tender a mother. Some of her suffering bantlings in the shape of Dutch farmers in Cumberland and Franklin counties have been crying out vehemently of late for substantial comfort and recompense for their losses in the war, but so far have received only hard raps instead of consolation. We cannot but consider these complainants hardly used. They are reported to have always been a most inoffensive, respectable, stationary body—a sort of ballast, in fact, in American politics, voting steadily for Andrew Jackson up to the time of Lee's invasion, when they wakened to the fact that there was a difficulty in progress in the country, and immediately took part in it by making out bills of their losses from Union and Rebel troops, which bills they now present. Apart from this action, nothing could have been more admirably pacific and conservative than their behavior.

The bills for their losses which they are urging upon the State to pay and afterwards collect from Congress, enumerate their departed household gods with such pathetic fidelity and disclose such a devotion of sorrow to their memory that the hardest heart must be touched unawares.

There are tragical hints of domestic affections and wounds for the future poet or novelist. To C. S., sufferer in McConnellsburg, the flag naturally was but a bit of bunting; the menaced Capitol he had never seen; the Government meant the Squire's office and taxes; but his new suit of clothes which the buckwheat crop had paid for, and the cut of which his sweetheart had praised!—for how can you account for that odd five cents unless by a touch of sentiment? Why talk of blood or glory to this sufferer? How will the blood of a thousand battle-fields wash out the loss of actual black cloth and tailor's work? The nation may stand again erect and free in the eyes of men, but how does national glory cover C. Seltzer's bare back?

"We may have many happy years, and rulers just and clever;
But those black pantaloons are gone forever and forever."

Pennsylvania seems inclined to turn a deaf ear to these Jeremiahs whose cry has come up from her borders for a year or more. They encompass Harrisburg this winter, and go round about it, like the prophets of old; they have cast dust upon their heads; their eyes do fail with tears and their bowels are troubled while they lift up a lamentation for their soap and apple-butter. The State, it seems, has incumbered itself with pensions for their soldiers' widows, and the education of their orphans, and feels these claims to be paramount. But there is another way of regarding the subject, it appears to us. The lamenting Dutch farmer might very justly state that those young men (and no State offered more than Pennsylvania), who threw their lives and fortunes into the deadly breach for love of country, or hatred of slavery, have met with their reward. They saved their country, and their sacred names and record are in her keeping. They fought for an idea and gained it, and they receive ideal wages. C. Seltzer, we are sure, does not want such. He and his compatriots had other business to attend to than the war. It was assuredly against their will that their hams and new hats left the peaceful firesides for the tented field, or that the half-barrels of mackerel have sought and found the bubble reputation in the cannon's mouth. These are sufferings which can be estimated in dollars and cents; should not the just land of Penn pay the debts, even though the pensions go unpaid, and the orphans' schools be closed?

LIBELS BY MARRIED WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The already famous Torpey diamond robbery case in England—where a woman, who took the most active part in the commission of the crime, was acquitted on the ground that she acted under constraint on the part of her husband—has provoked much comment from the British and American press; and many severe and sarcastic remarks have been made upon it in connection with the so-called woman's rights movement. It seems, however, that even in the State of New York, where the liberal statutory enactments in regard to married women have removed the numerous restrictions, as well as abrogated most of the few privileges which were peculiar to their position under the common law, the relation of husband and wife still affords some striking legal peculiarities.

A forcible illustration of this can be found by turning to the first case in the latest volume of Barbour's Supreme Court Reports. The plaintiff brought an action for libel against a married woman and her husband. The libel was composed and published by the wife alone. The only question on the appeal was whether the action could be maintained against both, Under the old common law it undoubtedly could; but it was argued that the effect of the New York statutes as to married women had been to change the rule, and that the wife alone could judicially be held responsible for a libel of which she alone was the author and publisher. A married woman in this State can take and hold property separate and apart from the husband, and make contracts and incur liabilities in reference to it, and has the right to sell it to any one except her husband. She can also maintain an action for damages to her person or character against any one but him.

The Judges composing the Onondaga General Term, however, after using language which singularly enough implies that in their opinion the question is not of much importance—a view from which we think many husbands will decidedly dissent—come to the conclusion that the common law rule is still the law of this State; and that in New York to-day an action lies against a husband and wife jointly for a libel written and published by the wife alone.

Now this is no joke. It reveals a source of power hitherto hidden from general observation. The imprudent or hateful wife of a comparatively well-to-do man may ruin him at the shortest notice, while she herself, if without separate property, has nothing to lose, and even if she has any, will in all probability be willing to let that go if only she feels angry enough towards her worser half. The subject is one that commends itself immediately to the attention of our law-makers, who are still—heaven be praised!—only men; and the statutory limitation of this rule of law cannot be opposed by any of the women's rights advocates, for we all of us know that what they want is right, not privilege.

MARITIME RECIPROCITY.

From the N. Y. World.

There has just been published by order of the House a report by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., on the foreign commerce of the United States and the practical workings of our relations of maritime reciprocity with other nations. Beginning with the statement that at the organization of this Government we adopted the general principles of the Cromwellian navigation acts, Mr. Nimmo proceeds to say that by the act of March 3, 1815, Congress repealed all discriminating duties upon merchandise entered at ports of the United States in ships of the nation whereof such merchandise was a product or manufacture, whenever the President should be satisfied any nation had established a reciprocal regulation for us; and that by act of May 24, 1828, the United States offered to admit the ships of any nation with the products or manufactures of any nation or nations at no greater charges than those imposed upon American ships and merchandise by such nations. These terms have been accepted by treaty or proclamation as follows:—

By	Date.		Terminable.
Argentine Confed.	July 27,	1853	No date specified.
Austria	Aug. 17,	1829	One year's notice.
Belgium	July 27,	1858	12 months' notice.
Bolivia	May 13,	1858	12 months' notice.
Brazil	Nov. 4,	1867	At will.
Chili	May 16,	1832	12 months' notice.
Costa Rica	July 10,	1857	12 months' notice.
Denmark	April 26,	1826	1 year's notice.
Dominican Rep.	Feb. 8,	1867	12 months' notice.
Ecuador	July 13,	1839	12 months' notice.
France	Dec. 25,	1866	At will.
GreatBritain	Oct. 15,	1849	At will.
Guatemala	March 3,	1849	At will.
Hawaiian Islands	Jan. 29,	1867	At will.
Hayti	Nov. 3,	1864	At will.
Holland	Aug. 26,	1852	1 year's notice.
Honduras	July 4,	1864	At will.
Mexico	April 5,	1831	12 months' notice.
New Granada	Dec. 12,	1846	12 months' notice.
Nicaragua	June 21,	1867	12 months' notice.
Paraguay	Feb. 4,	1859	At will.
Peru	July 26,	1851	12 months' notice.
Prussia	May 24,	1828	At will.
Russia	Dec. 18,	1832	12 months' notice.
San Salvador	Jan. 2,	1850	22 months' notice.
Sweden and N'wy.	July 4,	1827	1 year's notice.
Venszuela	Aug. 28,	1860	12 months' notice.

Spain and Portugal yet refuse us maritime reciprocity, but with these exceptions our trade may be supposed on a footing of mutuality with the mercantile world. The occasion of the system thus portrayed Mr. Nimmo gives as a belief on the part of our legislators that reciprocity was demanded by a mutuality of interests, and would result in a mutuality of benefits; but the reality he does not think commensurate with the hope. The propriety of our system of maritime reciprocity, he thinks, expired with the era of wooden vessels—"to-day we once more behold the British flag as far in ascendant as it was a hundred years ago, and we have great reason to fear the entire supersedure of the American by the British flag in international commerce"—and the secret of this he finds in the rise of ocean steam navigation. Wooden ships we are able to build as cheaply as they can be built abroad, and as a consequence our lake and coasting trade is in unabated health; but coming to iron ships Great Britain is ten years ahead. "The question before us, therefore, in the upbuilding of our merchant marine, is not how shall we protect our shipping interest against foreign competition? but, how shall we protect it against British competition?" The propriety of this he enforces by showing that in round numbers Great Britain has fifty per cent. of all the shipping on the sea, the United States twenty per cent., and all other nations thirty; and then varies his question to say, "how shall we meet these advantages possessed by England, and place our ships in a position to compete upon equal terms with British ships?"

The answer to this Mr. Nimmo sums up in the word protection; which really seems to the unregenerate mind as if the occasion of the decline was relied on to be the cause of the reinvigoration. In a covert way it is intimated that the Government of the United States should go into the business of establishing great iron-shipbuilding establishments like those on the Clyde and the Tyne, which we are told would cost some $1,500,000 each; and then the position is boldly taken that there should be "a limitation of the maritime privileges of Great Britain in our commerce on this continent." But in plain terms this means that we should now revive the old navigation acts of the time of Oliver Cromwell, at least so far as regards England, and as a supplementary measure establish iron-ship yards at public cost. The absurdity of all this is something refreshing. Mr. Nimmo shows *the* cause of the decline in our foreign commerce on page 25 of his report, where the taxation on an American and a British line of steamers, estimating capital stock in either at $3,000,000, is thus given:—

AMERICAN.	
State, city, and county taxes	$75,000
British advantage, per maritime reciprocity	25,000
United States tax on gross receipts	37,500
United States tax on profits	18,000—$155,500
BRITISH.	
Income tax	$6,000
Rental tax	4,000—$10,000
Thanks to "protection," excessive taxes, Boutwellism, etc.	$145,500

This amount, or more, Mr. Nimmo proposes to saddle on the people of the United States in order to give them American ocean steamships, instead of giving them such vessels by taking that weight off. He would "protect" them into an ocean marine at great cost, instead of "free-trading" them into one at no outlay at all.

Further still, Mr. Nimmo dwells on the low state of our ocean marine, or rather the no state thereof, saying on page 19:—"Of the 133 steamers regularly plying between the United States and ports in Europe, not one wears the American flag." The remedy for this he finds in a system of subsidizing ocean steamers, instancing divers facts and figures purporting to show that France and England keep up their steamer lines by heavy *douceurs*, and that only by these have those nations a maritime supremacy over ourselves. A letter to the *World* sufficiently explodes all this, showing that the National Steamship Company of Liverpool, which has never received a sixpence of subsidy from the British Government, and never held a mail contract from either England or the United States, can yet build new ships, keep up the old, be their own underwriters, and pay stockholders 20 per cent. dividend per year, showing a profit of not less than 33 per cent. per annum, a rate our correspondent claims as common to all the four New York and Liverpool companies.

THE DANGER BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have called attention at various times to the unpleasant similarity in the state of public feeling, as regards active politics, in the communities of two great cities—Paris and New York. In both cities the so-called "better classes" have pretty much given up any share in administration; in both, "personal government" is the favorite form—successful adventurers ruling ignorant masses with little responsibility to either the people or legislative bodies; in both, "jobs" and political corruption have reached a height and audacity never before witnessed in modern history. Mr. Sweeny and Mr. Tweed, in New York, are emulating Baron Haussmann in Paris, in supporting the *proletaires*, and lining the pockets of the ring by opening streets, laying out boulevards, and "improving" parks. In each city the classes who pay the taxes, and represent the brains of the community, are practically shut out from all control of its affairs. In each, also, the moral sense of the young and ignorant is becoming corrupted by the sight of so much successful villainy. The vast fortunes and immense power of the leaders of the ring will act gradually on the moral ideas of our community, as did the gambling successes of Morny, and the other followers of Louis Napoleon, on the morality of the present generation of young Frenchmen. Fortunately for the influence of French corruption and immorality on the world, a great disaster has shown the hollowness and wickedness of the entire French system. The prick of the Prussian bayonet has burst this bubble of foul gas. But to the American world, the gilded structure of New York corruption and rascality is still as splendid and imposing as ever. No bolt from the judgments that threaten it has yet exposed its thorough rottenness and villainy. Still, fortunately for America as compared with France, New York has never assumed anything like the position of Paris towards the rest of the country—especially in the political field. Its jobbery and corruption have been confined to its own limits, or to the State of which it is the commercial emporium.

It is true that, owing to its enormous commercial wealth, the city offers to audacious and unscrupulous gamblers and adventurers prizes such as Paris hardly presented to Morny, Haussmann, and Persigny. As our able Albany correspondent has shown, they are adding to the funds which they will control during the coming year some $12,000,000, and for no dollar of this will they give an account. Now what we desire our friends in Connecticut and other States to understand is, that the grand object of the New York conspirators is to extend their influence and control over other States, and finally to place their supple tool and instrument in the Presidential chair at Washington. Let no easy-going Republican in distant States say that this is a remote and unlikely occurrence. We in New York know these men. They are no contemptible adversaries. Though they have worked up from the dregs of society, their plans are as wide-reaching as their means are audacious. They have the trickery of politics by heart; they know the power of money; they control an income in this city equal to that of many a kingdom, and they carry with them an enormous crowd of ignorant followers, who obey utterly their beck and nod. They are striking now for higher game than the Governorship of a State, or the commissions of a city. They have succeeded in throwing all the administration of this city, employing so many thousands of men, entirely into their own hands. During the present electoral contest in neighboring States, and the approaching Presidential struggle, they will have in their power millions of money, and will use it without stint. They are employing it to-day liberally in Connecticut.

The aim and hope of the New York Ring are to transfer their power to Washington under Governor Hoffman, and to make their jobs and conspiracies national. Mr. Hoffman will be their implement there, as he has been here. The same unscrupulous audacity and unbounded bribery which have given them power here, they hope will insure them higher rewards there. In the place of the petty income of a city, they will have the revenue of a wealthy nation to job with. Where they plunder thousands now, they hope to deal with millions then. Custom-houses, foreign ministers, and all the countless places of the Central Government, they will give out instead of petty offices in parks, and docks, and court-houses. We shall then see a "Washington Ring," under Tweed, Sweeny & Co., to which all New York or Paris rings have been trifles; and corruption, bribery, jobbery, the vitiation of justice and degradation of law, which have disgraced New York under these men, will become national and "republican." We tell our friends in Connecticut that this is precisely what Democratic success in their State means. The connection between Governor English and Tweed shows this. A Democratic triumph means the triumph of the New York ring.

on page 25 of his report

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
302 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
SILVER WARE
of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 3 11 fmwf

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1yf

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN—CERTIFICATES READY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscription to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—This Department and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds, and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st of May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.
4 3

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CARPETINGS, ETC.

Fourth July, 1876.

From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the
Centennial Anniversary Exhibition.
We will set apart
A Percentage
On our entire sales of
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
AS OUR CONTRIBUTION.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS.
Spring Importations,
NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.
Now in store and to arrive, together with the whole stock, are offered at
Popular Prices,
To insure large sales,
Preparatory to Removal
In July to our new warehouse,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 Chesnut St.

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No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
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CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE
Removed from 1012
TO
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

Opening of the New Store
Monday, March 13.

An entire new Stock imported and selected by Mr. GAY in Europe, to which the attention of the Public is invited. We will commence in our New Store on MONDAY, and offer goods at a great reduction on former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6 75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7 75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	45
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [3 15 smwim

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Hotels, Families and Others
About furnishing will find this the
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To select from, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. We give below the prices of some of our Goods:—

Tea Sets, 6 pieces	$30 00
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Ice Pitchers	6 00 to 8 00
Cake Baskets	6 00 to 12 00
Fruit Stands	7 00 to 20 00
Card Baskets	4 00 to 9 00
Waiters, all sizes	....
Tureens	10 00
Wine Castors	15 00
Children's Sets	3 00
Children's Cups	1 00 to 3 00
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Spoons and Forks a Specialty.
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Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

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Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
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And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

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WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.
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DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

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The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
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All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratcliffe Starr,
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GEORGE C. HOWARD,
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[COMMUNICATED.]

St. Clement's Church.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

It is not my wish to enter into a controversy in regard to the difficulties at St. Clement's. I wrote all that I thought necessary in my previous letter, the only point I desired to make having been to show that the vestry did not originate the troubles. There are, however, some observations in the second letter of "A Parishioner," published on April 1, that I cannot suffer to pass without comment, as to remain silent would appear to prove his remarks and suppositions correct.

In the first place, he would intimate that my *nom de plume* of "Outsider" indicates an assumed character, or *role*, as he adopts that theatrical word, and that, in fact, I am an "Insider"—otherwise, I presume, one of his famous "Ten Dissenters." I wish I were, but I am not. Not one of the vestry nor pewholders of St. Clement's Church had the slightest knowledge of my letter before it appeared in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and, to the best of my belief, not one of them even now has the least idea who it is that has endeavored to defend them from their calumniators. No influence was exerted by any one to have it written, and it never was designed for an electioneering document. I am not in the vestry, and have no connection with it. Can "A Parishioner" say as much of himself and his own letters?

In the second place, he intimates that the ground of complaint has been changed from just remonstrance against improper doctrines taught by the clergy of St. Clement's to a mere tirade against ritualistic ceremonies. This is incorrect. All allusion to theological points was intentionally omitted in my letter. I remarked that there had been a radical change in the mode of conducting the services, and, *it is alleged*, there have also been radical changes in some of the doctrines taught." Being an "Outsider," I had no *personal* knowledge of the peculiar teachings of the reverend gentlemen, but I had many opportunities of seeing the extravagances enacted in the chancel in the presence of the congregation.

Again, "Parishioner" objects to the use of the term "Brotherhood" when applied to the fanatical gentlemen who control the services. Perhaps he would prefer the proper title of the association, of which he is probably a member, "The Guild of the Holy Cross."

In the fourth place, he brings up a list of dates in an effort to show I made an error in stating that the vestrymen issued their little pamphlet in consequence of his letter in THE TELEGRAPH. He must have read my communication very carelessly, as I wrote nothing of the kind. I observed that the vestry had published the "extracts from the minutes" as the simplest means to defend their characters from aspersions and slurs similar to those contained in "Parishioner's" letter. I assuredly could not, in any case, have complimented him so highly as to imagine that his communication could extort an official defense. The vestry has suffered from these "slurs" for a very long while—ever since the "Guild" decided upon making an effort to obtain entire control of St. Clement's Church, temporally as well as spiritually.

Again, "Parishioner" states that I admit the pew rental has increased in five years. There is no allusion whatever to any term of "five years" in my letter. I said that in "*two* years the pew rental had *not* materially increased."

He says, further, that "Outsider" will not deny that $15,000 of the church debt has been paid off. I will not deny that *some* of the debt has been paid, but I do not know the exact amount. It may be that $15,000 or it may be that $20,000 of the debt has been *cancelled—not paid;* as, by an arrangement long since made by the much-abused vestry, the principal creditors of the church consented to take fifty cents on a dollar. Consequently, $7500 may have been paid in cash; certainly *not* $15,000. This is a fair specimen of the misrepresentations employed by the opposing party, for in this case it is wished to produce the impression that twice as much money has been contributed by the flourishing parish as has, in fact, been collected.

Finally, "Parishioner" calls upon all good Episcopalians to rejoice over the increase in the number of communicants from one hundred and twenty to three hundred and fifty. It is possible that his arithmetic may be wrong again, but it matters not.

This increase is by no means a cause for rejoicing. It is, on the contrary, deeply to be deplored by every one who has the welfare of the church at heart, that so many souls have been led astray by being united to a communion which, in St. Clement's as well as at St. Alban's in New York, is disfigured by so much that is erroneous.

AN OUTSIDER.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The new Fire Department intend to loan two engines to pump out the tanks at the Gas Works. Four fuel wagons, each to hold one ton of coal and one half-cord of wood, are to be constructed for the new department.

—The Board of Port Wardens yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Legislature to abolish the compulsory "half pilotage" law. The law at present requires all vessels coming to the city, when spoken by a pilot at the Breakwater, to pay half pilotage if they do not take the pilot.

—The Coroner held an inquest in the case of Mary Burk, who died yesterday, and the verdict of the jury was that she came to her death at the hands of Thomas Keen, who is now a fugitive somewhere in New York.

—Charles Sinclair and Thomas Brown, both colored men, who are charged with the commission of a series of burglaries, and also arson, were before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon. They were held for a further hearing, in order to secure the production of more testimony against them.

—It is the opinion of the Finance Committee of Councils, with the concurrence of District Attorney Sheppard, that George H. Smith, Joshua Taggart, and William L. Heins are entitled to the reward for the conviction of Hanlon. An ordinance for the same will be reported next Thursday.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Shipman House, of Waupim, Wis., was burned on Sunday.

—A tornado occurred in the vicinity of Dubuque, Iowa, on Sunday, doing considerable damage.

—Charles Lennox Remond (colored) has been appointed Inspector of the Boston Custom House.

—Little else was done in either house of Congress yesterday than to discuss proposed Southern legislation.

—The Secretary of the Treasury had a talk yesterday with prominent bankers of New York upon the new loan and other matters.

—Two vessels will, as heretofore, be sent by the United States Government to the fishing-grounds, for the protection of our citizens.

—The impression prevails at Trenton that the condemned man Ware will be respited by Governor Randolph until the Court of Pardons can examine his case.

—In addition to the State election in Connecticut, elections were also held yesterday in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan for county and municipal offices.

—Owing to the rapid spread of the smallpox in the city of New York, a bill was yesterday presented in the Legislature of that State, having for its object the prevention of the extension of contagious diseases.

—The Governor of New York yesterday transmitted to the Assembly a communication from the Governor of Pennsylvania, inviting co-operation relative to the centennial celebration to be held in Philadelphia.

—A daring attempt was made yesterday noon to reb the Central Park Savings Bank, in New York city, by three villains, who bound and gagged the paying teller, but before the scoundrels could secure much they had to beat a hasty retreat, owing to aid which quickly arrived.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Italian Chambers have adjourned until the 12th inst.

—Queen Victoria yesterday visited Napoleon at Chiselhurst.

—A second sitting of the Peace Conference was held yesterday at Brussels.

—The popular indignation in Paris against the Versailles Government is terrific.

—In France the Government troops have shot their insurgent prisoners as rebels.

—Despatches received at London set forth that up to the 16th of March all was quiet in China.

—In the engagement of Sunday morning extreme animosity and brutality are ascribed to the contestants.

—The Versailles Government has appointed Marshal McMahon Commander-in-Chief of the French army.

—A decree of the Commune pronounces the separation of the Church and State, suppresses the religious bodies, and abolishes the national property.

—The Commune has issued a proclamation saying that it has a mission to perform in the protection of Paris against the attack of the Versailles Government.

—The Paris Commune has passed a decree arraigning M. Thiers and other officers of the Versailles Government to appear before the tribunal of the people. In addition to this it has been ordered that their property be seized.

—The Emperor William, in replying to the congratulatory address voted by the Reichstag, thanks that body for its loyalty and devotion, praises the heroism of the German soldiers; and points to the visible guidance of God in the events of the recent war.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

PROPERTIES SOLD YESTERDAY.

Yesterday afternoon a number of valuable properties were disposed of at Sheriff's sale in the old Quarter Sessions Court room, as follows:—

Brick house and lot, E. side Thirteenth street, 74 feet S. Stiles street, thence E. 68 feet, S. 30 feet, W. 3 feet, N. 15 feet, W. 65 feet, N. 15 feet to beginning, $3450.

Lot east side Germantown avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 60 feet from Angle street, 20 feet front, thence E. 200 feet to Elder street, along W. side same 40 feet, thence W. 100 feet, N. 20 feet, W. 100 feet to beginning, $375.

Lot No. 113 on Tacony place, N. side Wisinoming street, Twenty-third ward, 21 feet front, 140 feet deep, $80.

Lot N. E. side Orange street, 112 feet 2¼ inches N. W. Belgrade street, 19 feet 8 inches front, 41 feet deep, $130.

Lot S. side Wharton street, 170 feet W. Seventh street, 12 feet front, 48 feet deep, $150.

Lot N. W. side Belgrade street, 49 feet N. E. Vienna street, 30 feet front, 67 feet deep, $300.

Lot E. side Cedar street, 340 feet N. Ann street, 20 feet front, 165 feet deep, $250.

Lot E. corner Armat and Cumberland streets, Twenty-second ward, thence S. E. 230 feet, N. E. 120 feet, N. W. 30 feet, N. E. 126 feet, N. W. 253 feet, S. W. 93 feet 3 inches to beginning, $425.

Three-story brick house and lot, N. W. side Edwin street, No. 1721, 28 feet N. E. Geary street, 14 feet front, 36 feet deep, $105.

Lot N. side Morris street, 166 feet W. Eighth street, 32 feet front, 112 feet deep, $140.

Lot S. side Scott street, 150 feet E. Ninth street, 16 feet front, 46 feet deep, $120.

Lot S. side Scott street, 134 feet E. Ninth street, 16 feet front, 46 feet deep, $100.

Lot S. E. corner Front and Mifflin streets, 45 feet front, 80 feet deep, $200.

Lot S. side Biddle street, 75 feet W. Twenty-fourth street, 24 feet 9 inches front, 56 feet deep, $200.

Lot S. side Close street, 288 feet 7⅛ inches, W. Fifth street, 39 feet 1½ inches front, thence S. E. 57 feet 7½ inches, thence N. 42 feet ⅜ inch to beginning, $200.

Lot W. side Fifth street, 55 feet 10 inches, S. Mifflin street, 12 feet 2 inches front, thence west 93 feet, 10½ inches, N. 66 feet, S. E. 109 feet 2½ inches to beginning, $200.

Two-story brick house and lot, S. W. side Palmer street, 20 feet N. W. Moyer street, 20 feet front, 145 feet deep, $225.

Lot W. side Twenty-fifth street, 109 feet 8 inches N. Lombard street, 15 feet front, 150 feet deep, $225.

Lot N. E. side Chew street, 303 feet 10 inches N. W. of E. Washington avenue, thence N. 43 deg. 33 min., E. 215 feet 6 inches, N. 50 deg. W. 150 feet 3 inches S. 43 deg. 33 min., E. 195 feet 11 inches, S. E. 150 feet to beginning, $160.

Lot N. E. side Wilson street, 31 feet 9 inches N. E. Centre street, 30 feet front, 119 feet 3 inches deep on N. W. line, 119 feet 6 inches on S. E. line, $110.

Lot north side of Wyoming avenue, 305 feet 7½ inches east of B street, Twenty-second ward, 80 feet 1 inch front, 270 feet deep, $120.

Lot E. corner Washington avenue and Chew street, thence northeast 262 feet south 45 deg. 15 min., east 430 feet, west 92 feet 2 inches, southwest 201 feet to Chew street, northwest 500 feet to beginning, $240.

Lot northeast side of Sergeant street, 87 feet 6 inches northwest of Emerald street, 100 feet front, 86 feet 6 inches deep, $240.

Lot west side of Sepviva street, 240 feet south of Lehigh avenue, 60 feet front, 79 feet deep more or less, $200.

Three lots E. side Lawrence street, 40 feet N. Venango street, 60 feet front (each 20 feet), 105 feet deep, $130.

Lot S. W. side Tucker street, 119 feet 3⅞ inches N. W. Cedar street, 60 feet front, 84 feet 8½ inches deep on S. E. line, 81 feet 9½ inches on N. W. line, $200.

Lot W. side Front street, 19 feet N. Denmark street, 33 feet front, 80 feet deep, $310.

Lot N. side Hamilton street, 64 feet W. Twenty-third street, thence N. 50 feet, E. 14 feet, N. 43 feet 4½ inches, N. W. about 7 feet, W. 25 feet, S. 160 feet, E. 14 feet to beginning, $250.

Lot N. E. corner Seventeenth and Swain streets, 17 feet front, 67 feet deep, $250.

Two-story brick house and lot, south side of Ogden street, 187 feet 7½ inches west of Tenth street, 16 feet 1½ inches in front, 78 feet deep, $540.

Building and lot, southeast side Salmon street, 335 feet 3½ inches northeast of Cumberland street, 18 feet front, 75 feet deep, $3400.

Lot west side Twentieth street, 180 feet north of Market street, 20 feet front, 63 feet deep, $100.

Lot southwest side Sergeant street, and east side Collins street, thence southeast 96 feet 10⅜ inches, southwest 140 feet, northwest 50 feet, north 147 feet 7¾ inches to beginning, $1050.

Lot at the centre of Mill and Perry streets, now vacated, Fifteenth ward, thence W. 226 feet 4⅜ inches, N. E. 305 feet 8½ inches, E. 82 feet 4½ inches, S. 264 feet 3⅜ inches to beginning, $475.

Two lots W. side of Third street, and E. side of Fourth street, 100 feet N. of York street, one 150 feet 6 inches in front on Third street, 102 feet 6 inches deep to Orianna street; the other 150 feet front on Fourth street, 102 feet 6 inches deep to Orianna street, $550.

Lot northeast side Tucker street, 107 feet 8½ inches southeast of Martha street, 88 feet front, 110 feet 8½ inches to Jackson street, $160.

Three-story brick house, brown stone front, stable in the rear, and lot, west side Third street (No. 282), 126 feet north of Spruce street, 20 feet front, 180 feet 8½ inches deep to Bingham's court, thence south 55 feet 6 inches, thence east 81 feet 4½ inches, thence north 21 feet, thence east 9 feet, thence north 14 feet, thence east 90 feet, $2800.

Two two-story brick houses and lot, S. side Pierce street, 134 feet E. Twelfth street, 32 feet front, 50 feet deep, $150.

Lot N. side Hallowell street, 87 feet 7 inches in depth W. Sixth street, 16 feet front, 58 feet deep, $175.

Lot N. side Naudain street, 34 feet 1½ inch W. Twenty-second street, 17 feet front, 50 feet deep, $210.

Four three-story brick houses and lot, S. side Senneff's court, 68 feet W. Twenty-third street (between Chesnut and Sansom streets), 12 feet front, 32 feet deep, $325.

CONNECTICUT.

Complete Republican Triumph—The Vote by Counties.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The following is the vote of the State for Governor by counties:—

Counties.	*Jewell.*	*English.*
Hartford	9,639	9,671
New Haven	10,373	11,804
New London	5,150	4,637
Fairfield	7,724	8,353
Windham	3,474	2,070
Middlesex	3,139	2,924
Litchfield	4,287	4,516
Tolland	2,003	1,700
Total	45,789	45,674

Jewell's majority 115. Towns to hear from are Darien, Columbia, Hebron, Union, Warren, and Hartland. These towns voting as last year, Jewell's majority will be 104. Kellogg (Rep.) is elected in the Second district by 20 majority. The Senate will stand 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The House of Representatives will be Republican by a small majority.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Times'* Connecticut special says the Republican gain in Representatives to the Legislature, as far as heard from, is five.

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Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

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McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF WILLIAM HARPER, deceased.—Thomas & Sons' Auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Valuable Business Location, three-story brick dwelling, with side yard, No. 921 Passyunk avenue, corner of Marriott street, two fronts, 45½ feet front. All that modern and substantially built three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Passyunk avenue and Marriott street; the lot containing in front on Passyunk avenue 45 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth along Marriott street 112 feet ½ of an inch, and on the other line 93 feet 6¾ inches. The house is 22 feet 9 inches front on Passyunk avenue; built of first quality materials and workmanship, with handsome side garden, filled with choice fruit trees, grape vines, and flowers. Corner lot 22 feet 11 inches, fronting on Passyunk avenue, and extending along Marriott street 112 feet ½ of an inch; all in complete order in every particular. Also, one-half of the party wall of the house on Marriott street, adjoining the end of the lot. Also, the north party wall of the house, which is about 90 feet long and three stories high. May be examined any day previous to the sale. See plan. Clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. Well-secured Ground Rent, $600 a year. All that well-secured ground rent of $600 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of all that lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Bainbridge and Guilford streets; secured by a public school-house, and payable by the city when it is due, by a resolution of Councils passed that all warrants for ground-rents to be paid when due without delay. Lot 54 feet on Bainbridge street, by 60 feet on Guilford street.

No. 3. Eight Building Lots, Pavonia, N. J. All those 8 building lots, each 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, situate on the Pavonia Land Association's land, north of Camden, State of New Jersey. Plan can be seen at the auction store and on the day of sale. See plan.

No. 4. Stocks.

1 share Pavonia Land Association.

8 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

Pew No. 52, centre aisle of Sixth Presbyterian Church.

20 shares Union Mining Company of the State of Nevada.

400 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Company.

100 shares Sugar Dale Oil Company.

100 shares Oil Basin Petroleum Company.

$2000 interest in the Dallas Oil Company.

Lot No. 203, section (U) in the Philadelphia Cemetery.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 18 al 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of Mary Miller, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three Desirable Residences and six Building Lots, Germantown Avenue, Mount Airy, Twenty-second Ward. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, April 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, the following described property, late of Mary Miller, deceased, viz.:—

Nos. 1 and 2. Two three-story stone residences on Germantown avenue, Mount Airy. All that lot of ground, with three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward, beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, 86 feet 4½ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, south 60 deg. 25 min., west 24 feet 1½ inches to a corner; thence still by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 384 feet ½ inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence along the northeast side of said street south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 2, next hereafter described, north 45 deg. 18 min., east 338 feet 1 inch to a corner, and north 57 deg. 56½ min., east 54 feet 1½ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 43½ min., west 60 feet 8½ inches to the place of beginning, containing 73 92-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor (with folding doors), gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

All that lot of ground, with the three-story stone messuage thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, a corner of lot No. 1, before described, at the distance of 147 feet 1½ inches southeast from the southeast side of Miller street; thence by lot No. 1 south 57 deg. 56½ min., west 54 feet 1½ inches to a corner, and south 45 deg. 18 min., west 338 feet 1 inch to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city; thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 45 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 3, hereafter described, north 44 deg. 30 min., east 384 feet 4½ inches to the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and thence by the same north 29 deg. 34½ min., west 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 62 7-100 perches of land. The improvements are a three-story stone (rough-cast) cottage-built residence, with two-story frame back building; has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, oven in out-kitchen, etc.

No. 3. Large and Valuable Three-story Stone Residence, Barn, Ice-house, etc., N. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, 3 fronts, lot 120 by 370 feet, known as "Miller's Boarding-house." All that lot of ground, with the large stone mansion, barn, ice-house, and other improvements thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue, and northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues, thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue north 36 deg. 31½ min., west 120 feet 8 inches to a corner, thence by lot No. 2, before described, south 45 deg. 30 min., west 384 feet 4½ inches to the northeast side of Bryan street, as the same is laid out on the confirmed plan of the city, thence by the same south 45 deg. 30 min., east 118 feet 9¼ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue; thence by same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 363 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre 48 48-100 perches of land. The improvements are a large three-story stone (rough-cast) residence, with two-story frame back building and one-story kitchen; has large hall, parlor, large dining-room, library, reception-room, 2 chambers on first floor, 11 chambers on the second, and 15 on the third; large porch and verandah, gas, furnace, etc. Also, stone barn, with stabling for 5 horses, box stall, cow stable, pig pens, ice-house, etc.

No. 4. Large Lot—1½ acres—S. W. corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Germantown avenue and southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty second ward. Beginning at a stake on the south corner of Germantown and Mount Pleasant avenues; thence along the southwest side of Germantown avenue south 36 deg. 31½ min., east 113 feet 6½ inches to a corner of George H. Garrett's land; thence by the same south 44 deg. 27½ min., west 435 feet 4¾ inches to a corner, in line of lot No. 8; thence by the same north 45 deg. 21 min., west 111 feet 1 inch to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 452 feet 9¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 1 rood, and 22 84-100 perches of land.

No. 5. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and on the southwest side of Bryan street, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the west corner of Mount Pleasant avenue and Bryan street; thence along the southwest side of Bryan street north 45 deg. 30 min., west 209 feet 8½ inches to the line of land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased; thence by the same south 44 deg. 12 min., west 210 feet 1½ inches to a corner; thence by lot No. 6, hereafter described, south 45 deg. 30 min., east 208 feet 7½ inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 210 feet 1½ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre and 41 41-100 perches of land.

No. 6. Lot, Mount Pleasant avenue, Mower street and Miller street, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stake on the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 210 feet 1½ inches southwest from the southwest side of Bryan street; thence by lot No. 5, before described, north 45 deg. 30 min., west 208 feet 7½ inches to a corner; thence by land late of Erasmus Pierce, deceased, north 48 deg. 25 min., west 122 feet 1½ inches to a corner, 4 feet northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter, deceased, south 44 deg. 14 min., west 287 feet 9¾ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of said street south 46 deg. 16 min., east, crossing Miller street, 213 feet 2¾ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same the two next following courses and distances, viz.:—North 44 deg. 24 min., east 110 feet 9¾ inches to a corner, and south 44 deg., east 116 feet 4 inches to the northwest side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence along the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 184 feet 5½ inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 26 83-100 perches, more or less.

No. 7. Lot, Miller street, Mower street, and Cresheim road, 3 fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a stone on the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence along the northeast side of said road north 12 deg. 34 min., west, crossing Miller street, 252 feet 10¾ inches to a corner, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the northwest side of Miller street; thence by land late of George W. Carpenter deceased, north 44 deg. 14 min., east 319 feet 1½ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street, 3 feet 6 inches northwest of the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 6, before described, south 46 deg. 6 min., east 213 feet 2¾ inches to a corner in the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart, and thence by the same south 44 deg. 24 min., west 468 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning; containing 1 acre, 3 roods, 19 84-100 perches.

No. 8. Lot, Mt. Pleasant avenue and Mower street, two fronts. All that lot of ground situate on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, 452 feet 9¾ inches southwest from the southwest side of Germantown avenue; thence partly by lot No. 4 and partly by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 45 deg. 21 min., east 552 feet 11¾ inches to a corner; thence by ground of Geo. H. Garrett south 43 deg. 41 min., west 446 feet 7¾ inches to a corner in the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by said land the two following courses and distances, viz.: north 44 deg. 29 min., east 100 feet 7 inches to a corner, and north 44 deg., west 113 feet 9 inches to the southeast side of Mount Pleasant avenue, and thence by the same north 44 deg. 30 min., east 348 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 1 rood, 35 59-100 perches.

No. 9. Lot, Mower street, extending through to Cresheim road, two fronts. All that lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Old Cresheim road, Twenty-second ward. Beginning at a corner on the northeast side of the Chesheim road; thence by land, late of John Tannahill, deceased, north 43 deg. 7 min., east 153 feet 2 inches to a corner, and south 44 deg. 43 min., east 114 feet 10 inches to a corner; thence by land of George H. Garrett north 43 deg. 41 min., east 369 feet 10¾ inches to the middle of Mower street; thence along the middle of Mower street, by lot No. 8, north 46 deg. 6 min., west 445 feet to a corner, on the line of land now or late of Valentine Burkhart; thence by the same south 44 deg. 29 min., west 642 feet 3½ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road; thence by the same south 12 deg. 34 min., east 45 feet 2½ inches to a corner, and south 30 deg. 10 min., east 2 feet to a corner of Michael Galloway's land; thence by the same, the next three following courses and distances, viz., north 44 deg. 32 min., east 146 feet 4¾ inches to a corner, south 46 deg., east 80 feet to a corner, and south 44 deg. 32 min., west 168 feet 10¾ inches to the northeast side of Cresheim road, thence along the same south 30 deg. 10 min., east 69 feet 7½ inches to a corner, north 79 deg. 22 min., east 231 feet 5¾ inches to a corner, and thence south 49 deg. 15 min., east 19 feet 8¾ inches to the place of beginning; containing 5 acres, 2 roods, 24 62-100 perches.

By the Court.

JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY, Clerk O. C.

JOS. REX,
WM. REX,
JESSE HINKLE,
JAMES KEISEL, } Administrators.

N. B.—The above are located on very high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around, and the sites are very valuable for country residences, being in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining elegant country-seats. Lithographic plans may be had at the auction rooms.

Mount Pleasant avenue, Bryan and Mower streets are not cut through yet, but laid out on the city plan.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 25 ap 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Country Mansion, with Stable and Coach-house, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 12 miles above Camden, and two minutes' walk from Station and five from Steamboat Landing. On Tuesday, April 18, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, a modern double 2½-story brick rough-cast mansion, situate at the northeast corner of Lafayette avenue and Kossuth street, Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey; the lot containing 90 feet in front on Lafayette avenue, and extending in depth along Kossuth street 371 feet ½ of an inch. At the depth of 151 feet it widens to 100 feet, and continues in depth of that width. Excellent gunning and fishing near at hand; fine roads and driving in the vicinity; 11 trains to and from the city daily pass the premises. Photograph can be seen at the auction rooms, and for a plan of the house and further particulars, inquire of Edward A. Heintz, No. 432 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Bear, on the premises. Terms—One-half of the purchase money can remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 11 25 a 1 8 15 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREMISES—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

9 11 18 25 ap1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

3 15 taw t5 10

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 17

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK PANTOMIME COMPANY, IN THE GREAT 17-SCENE SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME, ENTITLED THE THREE HUNCHBACKS. THE GREAT MARTINETTI TROUPE. RIZARELLI BROTHERS. NATHANIEL ROGERS AND TWO SONS.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock. THIS EVENING, A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. E. L. DAVENPORT AS SIR GILES OVERREACH, supported by the UNEQUALLED STAR COMPANY. Seats secured at Box Office from 9 to 4 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF LOTTA. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Evenings. Also WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5, ONLY MATINEE OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. LOTTA as.....TOPSY THE GIRL THAT NEVER WAS BORN, with many Songs and Dances. FRIDAY—LOTTA'S BENEFIT, AND LAST APPEARANCE.

ACADEMY.—HASSLER BROTHERS' GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CON

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1871.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The returns of the Connecticut election will forcibly remind the Democracy that "one swallow does not make a summer," and that the hopes engendered in their breasts by the result in New Hampshire were fallacious. The Republican triumph in the land of steady habits is no doubt due, in a large measure, to accessions of strength obtained from the newly-enfranchised colored voters, but other causes have exerted a powerful influence. Prominent among these causes was the announcement that the administration does not intend to establish a partisan test on the San Domingo question, and the jubilant feeling evoked among the unreconstructed Ku-klux Klans by the result of the late elections in New Hampshire. The patriotic instincts of the North revolt at the idea that their suffrages shall be cast in a way that prompts Jeff. Davis to boast of his treason and to predict final triumph, or that incites midnight massacres of Southern Unionists. So long as Democracy can directly or indirectly be regarded as the representative of reactionary rebellious movements, it will be sternly opposed by hosts of patriotic Northern voters, and the Connecticut election affords a new proof of this manifest truth.

Another important element of the Connecticut canvass was the antagonism awakened among intelligent voters by the extravagance and ambition of the leaders of Tammany Hall. Since these men are now making strenuous efforts to establish over the whole nation a dominance as corrupt, selfish, grasping, and oppressive as that they now exercise over the city and State of New York, prudent Connecticut tax-payers have been impressed with the necessity of establishing safeguards against such an insidious scheme. The American people will not willingly permit a Tweed to rule over them, nor a Davis to boast that they have sacrificed their blood and treasure in vain.

It must be remembered, however, that the Republican majority in Connecticut is very small; and, in view of the preceding Republican disasters in New Hampshire, the leaders of both parties should be impressed with the necessity of being on their best behavior. The people are no longer so deeply enamored with Republicanism as to be blind to the faults of some of its representatives, or to be unwilling to rebuke them when a necessity for such rebukes becomes painfully apparent.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Not the least important feature of the great centennial celebration of 1876 will be that many of the best men of all parts of the nation, men of all shades of political opinion, and representatives of all the varied industries of the country, will be brought into fraternal relations, and will, after the great exhibition is over, carry home with them larger ideas and more cordial feelings for each other and for the different sections of our great country. The centennial anniversary of the nation's birth will have a greater effect than any legal enactments in putting an end to the bitter feelings which were engendered by the Rebellion, and will do more for the pacification of the South than all the Ku-klux bills Congress may be able to pass. On such a great national occasion as this, in which the South has as much interest as the North, it is impossible but that all the better feelings of the Southern people will be aroused, and that they will join in the festivities of the occasion with a heartiness that will make them forgetful of the bitterness that has been engendered in modern times, and will make them only remember the glories of a century ago, when North and South were united in conquering a common enemy and in laying the foundations of the great republic which now stretches from ocean to ocean. It is impossible for the citizens of South Carolina and of Virginia to forget the part performed by their forefathers in the days of '76; and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that the great Commonwealth which glories in being the birthplace of Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and a host of the most illustrious of American statesmen, is among the first to respond to the invitation extended by Pennsylvania and Philadelphia for the States to unite in a grand centennial jubilee here, where still stands the old State House, a monument to the great act performed on the 4th of July, 1776. A delegation from the Virginia Legislature are now in Philadelphia for the purpose of extending the aid and sympathies of their State, and to confer with our local and State committees; and the cordial manner in which they have been welcomed must have assured them that the citizens of Philadelphia are anxious to bring about a return of the most cordial and fraternal relations between those who have been separated by bitter political strife and fierce civil war. If the centennial celebration does not materially aid in accomplishing some such result as this, it will be of little value indeed, no matter how brilliant may be the display of the wonderful results of the industries of the world. The Virginians now in Philadelphia, we are certain, will carry home with them fraternal feelings that cannot but produce good results; and we most sincerely hope that the Legislatures of the other States, especially of the original thirteen, will follow the example of Virginia, and send their delegations to Philadelphia, where they will be welcomed in such a style as to make them think the centennial celebration the greatest idea of the age, and only to be surpassed in importance by the signing of the Declaration of Independence which made a centennial celebration possible.

CANADA'S ELEPHANT.

There can be no doubt that in buying the Hudson's Bay Territory, Canada has taken an elephant upon her hands—an elephant, moreover, which will not only be very troublesome to get rid of, but which promises, if kept, to perform the classical feat of Glaucus' horses, and eat up its owner's finances. It is a very fine thing, of course, to have an empire "extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific Ocean, and from the 49th parallel to the Frigid Zone," but it is rather an expensive luxury for an already over-taxed nation of four or five million individuals, especially when the possession involves periodical military expeditions which drain the treasury, and the building of a great railroad whose cost has never been fixed at less than a hundred million dollars.

The truth is that British Columbia and the Northwestern provinces have never been identified with the eastern portion of the British Possessions. Nature has erected an eternal barrier between them which only years of slow work and patient ingenuity can even partially overcome; while similarity of climate, soil, and productions, and identity of interests, have alike drawn them towards the adjacent territory of the United States. No fact in physical geography is clearer than that the great basin between parallel 43 and the Saskatchawan Valley is one and the same, and that only artificial restrictions can keep all its parts from attaining a like and equal development; and only some great enterprise, which should render this community of interests conspicuous, is needed to brush these restrictions to the winds.

Such an enterprise is now under way in the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This great road will run, just below the boundary line, entirely across the continent from Lake Superior to Puget Sound; and it crosses the Red River of the North at a point whence boats can reach every navigable lake and river in the provinces, and ascend the Saskatchawan to the very base of the Rocky Mountains. If the Dominion Parliament would ponder these facts, and, instead of disputing, as it is now engaged in doing, whether it should vote 56,000,000 acres of land and other millions of money to an enterprise which could not raise a hundred million dollars if the whole of British America west of James' Bay were pledged, would devote its finances and its energies to establishing communications with the great artery of commerce which the Northern Pacific Railroad will furnish, it might enable its elephant to supply its own food, and save the Dominion further trouble.

This would seem the true solution of the problem—the only difficulty being that such a course would inevitably result in annexation. Such a fate, however, as this latter can only be postponed, not averted. It is the "manifest destiny" of that New Northwest which has long been perceived by the commercial interests of both peoples, and which is now rendered certain by the construction of our Northern Pacific Railroad. When this great highway is finished, when the provinces see population crowding in, and cities, towns, and farms springing up and spreading out over the vast region which it traverses, while their own not less prolific territory lies waste and unoccupied—when they see these things (and they will be the most conspicuous features of our national growth during the next score of years), not all the political barriers and imaginary boundary lines that human ingenuity could devise can keep them from joining hands.

LEGAL RESTRAINTS ON DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The late convention to revise the rules of the Republican party of Philadelphia appointed a sub-committee to draft an act to regulate primary elections, the object being to prevent fraud by inflicting legal punishments similar to those prescribed for illegal voting at, or illegal returns of, general elections. An act designed to accomplish this object has recently been passed in Ohio, and its provisions seem to be well adapted to the desired end; but it is to be hoped that the best legal talent of the city and State will be devoted to the task of framing a similar or better law for Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. It is a disgrace to the age that the most important operations connected with the management of our Government are notoriously conducted in a loose and fraudulent manner, and that there is no legal check upon fraudulent voting at delegate elections, or fraudulent returns of their results, so that candidates for highly responsible positions are repeatedly chosen by the employment of flagrantly dishonest means, and many offices are occupied by men who know in their inmost hearts that instead of deserving honors and emoluments they should be spurned and despised for their base and knavish trickery. Nothing has tended more to bring politics into disrepute than repeated triumphs of the arts of unscrupulous rascals at delegate elections and conventions, and the impossibility of obtaining redress for such villanies; and if a remedy is not speedily discovered for this crying evil, the people may as well hand over their affairs in name and form, as they have to a great extent in substance, to scoundrels who are not fit to live outside of the walls of prisons and penitentiaries.

THE WAR IN PARIS.

The despatches received this morning indicate that the outbreak in Paris has been fearfully rebuked, thousands of the soldiers representing the Communists having been killed, wounded, or captured. Frenchmen are slaughtering Frenchmen more rapidly than they killed the Prussians at any time during the invasion, and the once gay capital is supplementing a long series of terrible miseries with the most terrific of tragedies. Red Republicanism, after having destroyed all previous efforts to establish constitutional or republican rule in France, is doing its worst now to engender anarchy and invite bloodshed. Its impracticable and unreasoning pretensions, its cruel exactions, and its many crimes and follies, necessitate its suppression at any cost and at all hazards; and painful as the duty of crushing it must be, the Thiers government dare not shrink from this revolting task. Some of the Parisian rioters are well-meaning though misguided men, but many of the active spirits among them resemble the Dead Rabbit Democracy of New York and the Ku-klux assassins of the Southern States, and mercy to such miscreants, after they commence murderous outbreaks, is cruelty to mankind.

NOTICES.

Our Spring Stock is all Ready.—
We have Commenced our
Grand Sale of the Season.
We cordially invite all who are interested in the purchase of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing to visit Oak Hall and examine our
Immense Assortment of
Novel Designs for Spring Wear.
New Colors in Spring Overcoats.
New Things in Youths' Garments.
Pretty Jackets and Pants for Boys.
Fancy Suits for Children.
Polite and Attentive Salesman will Exhibit the Various New Patterns and Colors, and give
Particular Attention to Fitting the Boys.
The Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

Among the many scourges to which human nature is subject there is not one so much dreaded, yet so carelessly encouraged—so slight in its premonitory symptoms, yet so distressing to the sufferer—and withal, so illy understood by the generality of the medical profession, as

Consumption.

This dreadful malady yearly claims its appalling quota of victims, while the paralyzed physician stands almost inertly by, directing his possibly well-meant but useless energies towards alleviating the distress of his patient only, never dreaming of a cure, because his Pharmacopœia, with its antiquated erudition—its legendary teachings—contains no specific. It would be strange, indeed, if the wave of progress did not bear on its swift-rushing crest some of the fruits of botanical research, and raise aloft the name of some medical scientist, to mark an era in the history of the healing art, and the name of Dr. Joseph H. Schenck will stand before the eyes of posterity as a faithful disciple of Galen, gleaming with a lustre second only perhaps to that of "Hervey," for it is to him that a grateful world is indebted for the knowledge that

Consumption can be Cured,

and the simple, safe, and speedy means by which so desirable a consummation can be achieved.

Dr. Schenck, starting with the comfortable maxim "*While there is life there is hope*," gently fans the flickering embers into a goodly flame, firmly retwists the unravelled threads of existence into a self-sustaining chord just at the moment when a partition of the fibres seems almost inevitable. His remedies, by a duplex action, at one and the same time eliminate the seeds of disease, and reproduce, strengthen, and feed the elements of health.

It is self-evident that climatic conditions are in certain localities antagonists of no mean calibre with which a consumptive patient has to contend, and it is equally self-evident that in many cases neither means nor opportunity are available to alter this state of affairs by removal to a more congenial clime, such, for instance, as that which is afforded by certain portions of Florida; but it by no means follows that in such cases the sufferer is doomed, yet on the other hand the most potent remedies will be of but little service *unless the directions that accompany them are strictly adhered to.*

Schenck Mandrake Pills,
Seaweed Tonic, and
Pulmonic Syrup

Are the wonderful and efficacious boons which careful research has discovered, untiring skill developed, and long-continued success proven to be alike

Simple, Priceless, and Potent.

Nothing is left to the imagination of the patient; no demands are made upon his credulity, no foreign phraseology frowns portentously upon him: it is exacted of him only that he shall regularly take the medicines according to the printed instructions, consistently take care of himself, determine to get well, and

A Cure is Guaranteed.

The theory of the cure itself is as simple as the remedies, as plain as the alphabet, and as easily mastered.

The Mandrake Pills and the Seaweed Tonic lead the assault; the liver and the stomach are their objective points, for it may be safely asserted that a torpid liver, leading to the functional derangement of the alimentary canal, is, in the great majority of cases, the incipient cause of Pulmonary disease. The hypersensitive bronchial tubes are sympathetically affected, and acting and reacting upon themselves, they finally become active agents, where they were at first but passive sufferers.

The Mandrake Pills, possessing all the alterative, subtle, blood-searching attributes of calomel, but without its contingent evils, are a *desideratum of incalculable value*, expelling the mucous deposits which have accumulated in and clogged the intestines. They compel the liver to resume its suspended functions, a healthy tone is soon imparted to the stomach, which, craving for work, produces an appetite—the flow of chyle is reproduced, and now the duties of the Seaweed Tonic commence; assimilating with and assisting the digestion of the food, it passes into the blood, and traversing the entire system, permeates every part with its healing action. With growing strength the appetite increases, digestion daily becomes easier, the tendency to flatulence is modified or destroyed entirely, and the patient, who has long loathed his meals and looked on life with a lack-lustre eye, now appreciates domestic comforts, and looks forward anxiously to his meal times.

The Cure has Commenced,

the tide of battle has turned.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

hastening up with the "reserves," rushes boldly into action, and the gaunt enemy sullenly retires, "*routed, horse, foot, and marines.*"

But though victory is all but assured, it is not yet time to cry

"Let us have peace,"

for exercises of a regular nature, and under specified conditions, is still imperative; many a half-snatched victory has faded away into an inglorious defeat from inaction at the critical moment, or from over zeal at a premature period; predisposition, like a crafty foe, is still watching for salient points, is still lingering *perdu* on the outskirts, ready to take advantage of a momentary incaution, of the neglect to detail a proper picket guard; therefore, while the Pulmonic Syrup is gathering up for expectoration the diseased and loosened or decayed portions of the lungs, a constant circulation of the blood—one of the most important auxiliaries to health—must be maintained by walking as much and as fast as the strength will permit, *but not in the open air* (except under exceptionally favorable conditions of the atmosphere.)

The patient must exercise in doors, with the temperature regulated at about seventy degrees, for sudden chills or slothful inaction are equally conducive to a relapse, which would certainly neutralize much that has been done, and possibly prove fatal.

Above all things cultivate a cheerful, hopeful frame of mind, and implicitly follow instructions, which though ample are simple, and easy of accomplishment. 1t

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA

GROCERIES, ETC.

BREAKFAST BACON.

Just received, an invoice of very choice

Breakfast Bacon and Joles

FOR FAMILY USE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

DOORS OPEN.

SPRING OPENING.
SPRING OPENING.
SPRING OPENING.

GREAT BROWN HALL

NOW

O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-PEN

With a Gorgeous Stock
Of Rich and Varied Styles
Of Spring Clothing
For Men and their Sons.

Boys' "Garibaldi" Suits.
Boys' "Emperor William" Suits.
Boys' "Chesterfield" Suits.
And All Other Varieties in
Novelties of Design.
Excellence of Workmanship
Superiority of Finish.

Inspection is Invited!
Purchase if You Like the Clothes!!
Nobody Can Undersell Us!!!

R-R-R-R-ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Are Unexampledly Handsome

LINE OF GOODS.

Coatings,
Trowserings,
Vestings,
Diagonals,
Stripes,
Checks and Plain.

All Colors and Designs
Artistic Cutters.

LOW PRICES LOW.

A large assortment of Ready-made
CLOTHING.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Attention is called to our
VERY FULL LINE OF

Fine Table Cutlery,

Pearl, Ivory, and Plated Handles,

In Complete Sets or Single Dozens,
With or without Rosewood Cases.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

3 18 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

3 30 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

PRIME HEAVY SEED OATS.
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
Seed Growers,
4 4 tuths tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

CARPET HOUSE.

A visit to our Store will convince any one that we are prepared to offer

Great Bargains and Special Inducements to Cash Purchasers in Carpetings.

HAVING A LARGE LOT OF

Ingrain, Tapestry Brussels and Body Brussels

Consigned to us for our special account, we can sell them at same prices as they are bought wholesale at in New York. This we guarantee.

INGRAINS at 75 cents per yard, all wool.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1·12 per yard.
OTHER GOODS JUST AS LOW.

PEABODY & WESTON,

No. 723 CHESNUT Street, next door to Masonic Hall.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 18 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S,
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

CHICKERING SONS'

Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION. FIXED PRICES.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

3 25 1m4p Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on former prices. 4 1 stuth 6mrp

EDUCATIONAL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
IS NOW OPEN
in the large and commodious building at the northeast corner of
TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
with increased facilities, additional advantages, enlarged accommodations, superior arrangements, and improved course of instruction.

It will continue under the same excellent management that has conducted it so successfully during the last fifteen years. Students of all ages, from fifteen to fifty, are provided for, and the method of instruction is not surpassed.

The practical value of its well-tried course of instruction has been tested by long experience. The qualifications for business gained here have proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received for them from business houses, to fill vacant positions, attest the appreciation of the institution by the business community.

Students instructed separately, morning, afternoon or evening. No vacations. Call or send for a circular.
1 4p S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, DICTIONARY AND GAZETTEER IS NOW COMPLETE, IN
59 PARTS, AT 50 CENTS PER PART.

ZELL'S NEW DESCRIPTIVE HAND
Atlas of the World,

First two Parts now ready, to be complete in Parts, at 50 cents each. Experienced Agents Wanted.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
3 28 tus3m PHILADELPHIA.

CALORIC ENGINES

FOR SUPPLYING RESIDENCES WITH WATER, AND FOR PRINTERS' OR COFFEE ROASTERS' USE,

Can now be seen running at our place. Please call and see them work. NO ENGINEER REQUIRED! NO DIRT! CAN'T EXPLODE!

SHERMAN & BROTHER,

1 trp No. 119 North WATER Street.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of BURKE, Minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the fourth and final account of JOHN GEGAN, Guardian of THOMAS B., TERESA, and JOHN BURKE, minor children of JOHN F. BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 17th day of April, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 4 tuths5t*

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.
A Full Assortment,
OUR OWN GROWTH
COLLINS, WETHERILL & CO.,
SEED GROWERS,
4 4 tuths tf Nos. 1111 and 1113 MARKET Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FINE

Curtain Materials.

NEW LACE

Curtains and Shades

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES.

1000
DOZEN JUST LANDED
OF OUR CELEBRATED
LaBelle Kid Glove

Will be received from the Custom House on Saturday morning, April 1.
These are the best $1·25 Gloves in America.
Every pair Guaranteed. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

P. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT STREET,
4 1 stuwtf PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,
ETC. ETC.,

Of Welded Steel and Iron, with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's Locks.
SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

No. 53 N. EIGHTH Street,

(TRADE-MARK.) C&B (TRADE-MARK.)

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer China, 3 cases, 450 dozens

Children's Fancy Hose,

Embracing 24 new and desirable styles, AT LOW RATES. [3 23 tuth3mrp

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE
OF THE
NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

NEW ENGLAND.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The Boston *Journal* says:—The committee of fifty having the charge of the subscription now being raised are making commendable progress. The assurances they receive of the interest of all classes in this enterprise indicates its popularity, though public attention has scarcely awakened to a full consideration of the importance of the project. It will be an institution which will become in the course of a very few years the principal object of interest to strangers, and our own citizens will appreciate it as affording to them a resort where they can pass an hour or more, as time permits, seeking either amusement or instruction. The land which it will occupy is worth to-day some four hundred thousand dollars. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by residents of Boston and other places, Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, making the generous subscription of five thousand dollars. The paintings and statuary of the Athenæum, the Gray collection of engravings of Harvard College, the Appleton contribution of rare engravings, the collection of armor made by the late Colonel T. Bigelow Lawrence, will find place beneath its roof.

The Museum, therefore, represents an inconsiderable sum at the present moment, for reduced to a cash valuation the property already exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars. The trustees propose, however, to secure its perpetual prosperity by avoiding any incumbrance in the shape of a debt. They will proceed to the erection of a portion of the edifice whenever the subscription will warrant it. As it is the wish of all interested that the Museum should be free to the public, a portion of the money will be appropriated to a fund, the income of which will be devoted to the payment of the running expenses. When one hundred thousand dollars more is pledged, we shall see the work of building commenced, and this amount will be freely given by the people, when they consider that the Museum of Fine Arts will be not merely a new attraction, but an institution which we feel certain will be regarded with the greatest pride by all classes.

CITY ITEMS.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

AMERICAN ART GALLERY, NEW YORK.—Annual spring sale of their collection of choice oil paintings, pastel pictures, and crystal medallions, embracing works of art of the highest excellence by favorite artists; and it is with pleasure we announce their sale at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 5, 6, and 7, at 10½ morning and 7½ evening, at Scott's New Art Gallery, No. 1129 Chesnut street. The catalogue embraces every variety of subject.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has opened an elegant assortment of Ladies', Children's, and Infants' trimmed and untrimmed Hats.
Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, etc.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, infusing new Life, Health, and Vigor, causing no griping pains, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

OAKFORD, Continental Hotel, has received Spring Styles Gents' and Boys' Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to order.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

THE Genuine Milton Gold Jewelry cannot be produced for fifty cents.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

MARRIED.

MONTGOMERY—HARGREAVE.—December 12, at the Rectory of the Church of the Redemption, by the Rev. J. Pleasanton Du Hamel, HENRY MONTGOMERY, Esq., and Miss MARION HARGREAVE, both of this city.

DIED.

BOWERS.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. HARRIET BOWERS, aged 67 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. C. Stilwell, No. 1319 N. Eighteenth street, on Wednesday morning, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BROOKS.—On the 4th instant, CARRIE MONROE, youngest daughter of Rev. E. G. Brooks, D.D., in the 21st year of her age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Messiah, Locust and Juniper streets, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Auburn, Boston, Mass.

GLADNEY.—Suddenly, on the 1st of April, of convulsions, MARY E. GLADNEY, only daughter of David and Louisa L. Gladney, aged 6 years.
The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 126 Catharine street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer Vault.

HOLBY.—On Sunday morning, April 2, MARY E., beloved wife of Albanus Holby, and daughter of the late Samuel H. Bean.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Eadine street, above Forty-third, on Wednesday, April 5, at 2 P. M. Services at the Second Mantua Presbyterian Church, Lancaster avenue, above Forty-first, at 3 o'clock precisely.

WALLACE.—On the 2d instant, of paralysis, GEORGE WALLACE, in the 60th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1108 Columbia avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ LATEST STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S Boots and Shoes.—A large assortment of our own make, of different measures, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
2 18 tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SPRING-GARDEN DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANK, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Eleventh, corner of Ridge Avenue. Capital $100,000. Now open for business. A State Bank. Chartered April, 1870.
Deposits of Five Dollars and upwards in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of this Bank bear interest at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, and are drawn out on two weeks' notice. All deposits in the BANK DEPARTMENT of this Bank are drawn out on demand without interest.

DIRECTORS.

H. G. Sickel,	W. J. P. White,
E. Turland,	E. W. Leighton,
Harmanus Neff,	S. B. Rowley,
Peter B. Simons,	W. Jackson Simon, M.D.
Wm. B. Thomas,	Gen. John M. Bickel.

THOMAS KENNEDY, President.
4 1 3t* FRANCIS W. KENNEDY, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of EIGHT DOLLARS per share was declared, PAYABLE IN GOLD to the stockholders on and after the 15th instant, clear of all taxes. J. W. McALLISTER,
4 4 11t Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

1871 SINCE **1853.**

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,

LINENS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.,

"AT THORNLEY'S

OLD-ESTABLISHED CORNER."

A LARGE STOCK,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

To enumerate the varied and extensive stock of such a House as ours in a readable newspaper advertisement would be impossible, but to all readers of THE TELEGRAPH we extend a cordial invitation to look through and examine, and we shall feel gratified and obliged.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. **727**

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

Importer, Jobber, and Retailer of Dry Goods,

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF CHOICE FABRICS IN DRY GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES,

STOCK DAILY REPLENISHED

With the CHEAPEST and CHOICEST OFFERINGS of this and other markets.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

3 21 tuthstf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Our assortment this season will fully sustain our reputation for these desirable goods.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

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CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4'55 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

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GAS FIXTURES.

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An Elegant Residence,

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AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

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ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMDEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.
TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS PRESENTED!!
A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.
SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.
RAILROADS traverse the entire length of the tract.
ATSION STATION is the point of junction of two railroads.
TOWNS and SETTLEMENTS may be favorably located.
THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.
CRANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, HOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated.
GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET containing particulars, and apply personally, or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE,

BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.

Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18t No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN—DESIRABLE SUMMER RESIDENCE, on Old Township Line road, near Chelten avenue; convenient to depot, near to the Wissahickon. Stone house, frame barn, spring house, fruit trees, good spring of Water, three acres; one of the coolest situations in Germantown, with fine drive to the city. Will be sold furnished if desired. Apply on the premises, or at JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.'S,
4 1 3t* No. 122 S. FRONT Street.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD WILL observe the offer for sale of TWO HANDSOME and ELIGIBLY SITUATED LOTS, Nos. 1729 and 1731 CHESNUT Street, by THOMAS & SONS, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, April 4. 3 30 5t*

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS,
3 24 tf Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and three-story back buildings, modern conveniences, and in good order.
CLARK & ETTING,
3 23 12t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,

SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS,

Store and Dwelling,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.

Apply on premises.

TO RENT, TWO DOUBLE HOUSES AT Wissinoming, on Trenton Railroad, six miles from city. Apply to T. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street. 4 3 6t*

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and LOCUST Streets. Terms moderate. 3 30 6t*

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OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, (1 28 stuthfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,000,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

And Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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ON AND AFTER APRIL 1,

THE COUPONS

OF

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre R. R. Co.,

DUE ON THAT DATE,

Will be paid at the Banking House of

STERLING & CO.,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan.

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as terms, etc.

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Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

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SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

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1 28t PHILADELPHIA.

7 Per Cent. Gold Coupons

THE COUPONS OF THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, will be paid

Free of all Taxes,

On and after that date, at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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530 HARRISSON GRAMBO, 530

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

New Dominion Advices.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

The Fenian Raids.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Proceedings of the Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 4.—In the Commons Mr. Cartwright, a prominent member of the Opposition, moved an address to the Queen respecting the withdrawal of troops and munitions of war from this country. He considered the policy of the Imperial Government a wise one in general, but, with exceptional circumstances in regard to Canada, he regarded as warranting a different course.

He thought Mr. Scott's murder should have been treated in the same manner by the Imperial authorities as the cases of the Abysinian captures; but in this matter, as in that of

Fenian Raid

claims, and in correspondence generally, he asserted that the Imperial authorities were cool and indifferent concerning the interests of Canada. After referring to the subject of independence, which he desired to keep in the background, he concluded by moving an address to the effect that, while fully recognizing the duty of Canada to maintain military defenses, and expressing no opinion in opposition to

The Imperial Policy,

in view of the peculiar and analogous position of the Dominion, conterminous for thousands of miles with powerful States, many of whose inhabitants are notoriously actuated by sentiments of bitter hostility to the British empire, we cannot but feel that the withdrawal of troops is calculated to excite much uneasiness in the minds of many of her Majesty's subjects on this continent.

Sir George E. Cartier said, as his address expressed generally the wishes of the Government they would not oppose it, but he reminded the mover that there were garrisons at Quebec and Halifax.

The House went into Committee on the Address, reported, and asked leave to sit again.

FINANCIAL.

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Wilmington and Reading R.R.,

Due April 1,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

3 29 15t WILLIAM S. HILLES, Treasurer.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.

A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

WARRANTED PURE

Old Government Java Coffee.

Roasted fresh every day, at only 35 cents per lb., or 3 lbs. for one dollar. Lovers of good Coffee, give this a trial and satisfy yourselves.

For sale only at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

Below Chesnut, West Side.

N. B.—Choice Groceries of all kinds constantly arriving. 3 2 thsturp1

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANG,

No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:
2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.
A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.
9000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft long.
Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, etc. etc.
Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.
Seines made to order.
Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 tuthslm

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuthssm

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 1m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"The Miller of Angibault," translated by Miss Mary E. Dewey, is the fifth volume of the edition of George Sand's novels in course of publication by Roberts Brothers. It is most amusingly French in its whole tone, and it gives an excellent idea of the totally impractical theories of the class of reformers to which the writer belongs. The object of the story is to show the superiority of poverty over riches, when true love is substituted for hard cash, and the reader is entertained with the persistent efforts of a handsome young aristrocratic widow to get rid of her fortune in order that she may be able to marry a workingman who has engaged her affections. She happily succeeds in her endeavors, and her lover does his part towards bringing about the desired result by making no efforts whatever to earn his living or to raise himself to a social equality with his lady love. The story has some capital character sketches, and it gives a most interesting description of French country life about thirty years ago. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"The Silent Partner," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, published by James R. Osgood & Co., is a vigorous attack upon the evils of the New England factory system, which can scarcely fail to attract attention to them in such a manner that efforts will be made to effect a reform. Miss Phelps in this work, as in her "Gates Ajar" and "Hedged In," goes straight to the heart of her subject, and "The Silent Partner" is a bold and striking picture of great wrongs which cannot be denied or argued away. The outline of the work is fictitious, but substantially it is solid fact, and it opens up to public attention a subject that certainly needs to be looked into. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Gutenberg and the Art of Printing," by Emily C. Pearson, published by Noyes, Holmes & Co., is an account of the invention of the art of printing and the struggles of the inventor, with a sketch of the progress of the art and the perfection to which it has been brought in our day. The story of Gutenberg's life is related in a semi-fictitious style, all the substantial facts being drawn from authentic sources, while the filling-in is the writer's own. This method of treatment has many advantages, and it is not only more attractive to a great number of readers, but it affords the author an opportunity to give perhaps a more graphic description of Gutenberg and his surroundings than she would be able to do by a recital of the known facts of his history. The work is gotten up in elegant style, and it contains a number of handsome specimens of early printing and other appropriate illustrations. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—A new and elegant edition of the Poems of Lucretia Maria Davidson, illustrated by F. O. C. Darley, and edited by M. Oliver Davidson, has just been issued by Hurd & Houghton. The author of these poems, whose sweet, refined, and thoughtful face is one of the greatest attractions of the beautiful volume before us, died before she had completed her seventeenth year, and her writings are to be judged rather by what they promise than by what they are. The poems are frequently scarcely more than echoes of Tom Moore, L. E. L., and Byron, and young-ladyisms without number appear on every page. In spite of their unavoidable deficiencies, they are very remarkable performances for a girl of sixteen, and they give abundant evidences of poetical genius of a high order, and are well worthy of preservation for their own sake. The elegant volume before us contains an appropriate introduction by Barry Gray, and Miss Sedgwick's life of the young poet as an appendix. Steel-plate portraits of Miss Davidson and her brother, Lieutenant L. P. Davidson, U. S. A., and several spirited designs by Mr. Darley, are also given, and the book is, altogether, gotten up in very handsome style, and we are certain that it will receive a cordial welcome from the public, and will aid in perpetuating the fame of an American poet of real although undeveloped genius. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—"Reginald Archer" is the title of a new novel by Mrs. Anne M. Crane Seemuller, author of "Emily Chester" and "Opportunity," which has just been published by James R. Osgood & Co. "Emily Chester" was a work of great promise, and both in "Opportunity" and in the story before us Mrs. Seemuller has fulfilled the expectations excited by her first performance. "Reginald Archer" is sensational in the sense that it has some strongly marked characters and some highly wrought situations, but it is something more than an effort to stir the blood of the reader, and it has a distinct moral aim, which will commend it to the regards of those who esteem the moral of a story to be of as much importance as the story itself. For sale by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—"Bred in the Bone," by the author of "A Beggar on Horseback," is a well-written novel of English life from the pen of a popular writer. Published by Harper & Brothers.

The same publishers also issue the report of Messrs. David A. Wells, Edwin Dodge, and George W. Cuyler, the commissioners appointed by the Governor of New York, under the authority of the Legislature, to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of State and local taxes. The subject treated of in this report is one of very great importance, and the conclusions and arguments of the New York commissioners should receive the attention of all who wish to be informed upon it. Both of the above publications are for sale in this city by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

—*Leisure Hours*, edited and published by J. Trainor King, No. 501 Chesnut street, contains portraits and sketches of Messrs. Wm. B. Mann and Wilmer Worthington, with other interesting matter.

—The *Penn Monthly* for April contains a variety of well-written articles on subjects of interest. Published by Porter & Coates.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just issued a cheap edition of "The Three Guardsmen," one of the most entertaining and most popular of the numerous works of Alexandre Dumas.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the March number of the *St. James' Magazine*.

Foreign Items.

—The following account of the gradual rise of the new Imperial House of Germany is abbreviated from the Berlin *Staats-Anzeiger* as regards its facts, which may be considered, therefore, as officially authenticated. The first of the Hohenzollern family honors are traced originally to the attachment of a certain Count Frederick von Zollern to the Emperor Frederick I. He was rewarded with the hand of the daughter and heiress of the Burggrave (Count of the City) of Nuremburg in 1180, and in 1192 was publicly installed into the Burggravate, an important imperial dignity, which continued in his family for six succeeding generations. The Burggraves did constant good service to the Emperors, and were usually in their confidence; and the Emperor Sigismund took into his especial trust a Burggrave Frederick of his time, making him his chief associate in his magnificent plans for restoring the full power of the Roman Empire and the dignity of its head. Part of this design was to be carried out by the elevation of his friend to the kingship of Rome. This was never carried out, but by way of preparing the way for such a dignity the Emperor made the Burggrave the Marquisate of Brandenburg, with the rank of Elector, in 1415, and Frederick I, the first Elector, was solemnly invested with the dignities of his office in May, 1417. The House of Zollern, or Hohenzollern as it now came to be called, was thus transplanted from South to North Germany solely by Imperial favor, and became the chief guardian of the empire against Sclavonic aggression. This charge was abundantly justified, as all readers of modern history know. True, the part played by the Hohenzollerns in the Thirty Years' War was not very brilliant or honorable. But by pacific means or warlike exertions they maintained their border land constantly intact, and frequently enlarged the marquisate, until, 261 years after the exaltation of his family to the Electorate, Frederick III placed the royal crown on his own head in the palace at Konigsberg, and declared himself King of Prussia on the 18th of January, 1701. We need not repeat here how the kingdom has grown into the empire, for to do so thoroughly would be to write the whole history of Europe for the last 170 years. Of course all this growth has been under the law of self-defense. The Prussians are a very moderate race, given chiefly to culture, and may be trusted never to go to war unless wantonly provoked. And we live, as every one can see plainly, in a very pacific age. Still, this steady, unstayed absorbing growth suggests some unpleasant reflections for the neighbors of the new Empire, when they remember that it may by-and-by prove to be the legal heir, with all the legal claims, of the old Empire of Germany, to whose chiefs the ancestors of the Hohenzollerns owed their first steps of greatness.

—Really, fact is stranger than fiction. It is a reasonable opinion held by many that the Second Empire in France owed its existence to the legend of the First Napoleon, as it was told in the skilful pages of M. Thiers. The First Napoleon exhausted France, and brought his conquerors to take possession of Paris. But that is not all. During the most brilliant period of the First Emperor, France was internally in great distress—without commerce and exhausted by the destruction of men and the want of money. Had the tale been told not by such a one-sided rhetorician as Thiers, and decorated by such a poet as Beranger, but truthfully by such an historian as M. Lanfrey, Louis Napoleon would never have dreamed his dream, his empire would never have come into existence. He did, however, dream his dream, his empire came into existence, and endured for nearly twenty years, and during its continuance France enjoyed an amount of material prosperity and a growth of commerce, manufactures, and wealth to which her past history had furnished no parallel. Not many months have passed since the Emperor made an appeal to the French people in effect requiring an answer to the question whether they were so far satisfied with his government as to desire that he should not be controlled without an appeal to them. Between seven and eight million Frenchmen by their votes in effect approved his rule, the negative votes being comparatively few. Sadowa was fought, Prussia grew great, and Germany was consolidating into a mighty power. M. Thiers said France ought not to have permitted another people to grow great. France was great, and ought to be great, and that the greatness of a neighbor was a detraction from her greatness, and therefore ought not to have been permitted, and ought not to be endured. This view, maintained and propagated by M. Thiers, was indirectly a cause—perhaps *the* cause—of the war which has created the German Empire, and has proved so disastrous to France. With the exception, possibly, of the destruction brought upon the Confederate States of America by the secession war, modern history records no case of such a collapse of power, of such calamities as this war has brought upon France. The blame, the whole blame, of this collapse, of these calamities, is laid upon the late Emperor. No man in France dare whisper a word in his favor. And the man to whom all France with equal unanimity resorts to govern the country, to obtain peace, and to restore the prosperity of France, is M. Thiers. It is not proposed to censure or even to comment on these facts; but surely they are strange, very strange!

—The question whether Prussia is to be absorbed into Germany or Germany is to be merely an aggrandized Prussia is now the subject of warm discussion in the Prussian press. The *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, which represents the conservative party, or thick-and-thin supporters of the Government, adopts the latter view. "The imperial crown," it says, "has been conquered by the sword of Prussia. We do not undervalue the participation of our allies; but it is a matter of history that this participation is a consequence of the Prussian victories of 1866—a truth which need not be concealed from our then adversaries, and which they themselves, much to their credit, acknowledged. Now, if a State is to be maintained by the same power which has created it, we conclude that it is Prussia's power which supports and maintains the German empire. It is therefore all-important that Prussia should not be absorbed into Germany and that its powers should be fully kept up. This is not narrow Prussianism: it is German, because Prussian, patriotism." And, in answer to those writers who advocate the adoption and extension of Liberal principles in order to complete the work of German unity, the same paper adds:—"It is just the principles of 1789 against which we are now fighting so hard on the battle field, and which we must continue to resist in the most determined manner in all directions—in Church and State, in our homes, and in society."

—With the abolition of the purchase system in the army, says an English paper, we may look for the abolition before long of the purchase system in the Church. The traffic in the "next presentation" to livings may be legitimate, but it offends weaker brethren; and considering how many of our brethren are becoming weaker every day, the sooner the practice of advertising the infirmities of aged incumbents who tarry too long in their comfortable berths—or, to speak more correctly, their "spheres of usefulness"—is put an end to the better. Now that under the new scheme of army reform no man will be allowed to superintend the killing of his fellow-creatures officially merely because he has money in his purse, we can hardly continue to allow Dives to purchase the privilege of superintending the spiritual welfare of Lazarus. In fact, the slaughter of bodies and the salvation of souls must be placed on the same footing. A parish full of sinners is no doubt a great luxury, but is far too sacred a subject for the auctioneer's hammer, and a new lock must be devised for the pulpit which cannot be picked by a golden key.

—Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Turkey, there can be no doubt that she is struggling hard not only to preserve her existence but also to become a great nation. We learn from the *Turquie* that a committee had been formed for the translation into Turkish of the literary and scientific works of the most eminent writers of all nations. If this new scheme is carried out in real earnest the youth of Turkey, it is hoped, will be initiated into those intellectual masterpieces which are the charm of the whole world.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPATMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 230 SOUTH THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING'S ALLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

F. H. JACKSON,
3 20 14t Secretary.

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,

Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
3 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17tf

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent.

This includes

ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED,

AMERICAN AND OTHERS.

FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod1 Opposite Girard Bank.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,
MANUFACTURERS,
3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS,
No. 224 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department of Surveys until 3 o'clock P. M. of April 15, 1871, for the CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE over the river Schuylkill on the site of the Suspension Bridge at Fairmount, and its approaches to extend from Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden streets, in the Fifteenth ward, to Thirty-second and Bridge streets, in the Twenty-fourth ward, a length of about 2730 feet.

Proposals will be received for the bridge superstructure over the river, including all materials, workmanship, and erecting ready for use. It will be 340 feet span, of wrought iron, and also two trusses for Thirtieth street, 80 feet span, of wrought iron. Detailed plans of these bridges, conforming to specifications, to accompany proposals.

Proposals for all the iron work on *approaches* will be accepted separately, to be erected complete for use, as per plans and specifications.

And separate proposals for the graduation and masonry, to include curbing and paving, as per specifications and plans.

Each bid must be made upon blanks prepared, otherwise they will not be accepted, and every bidder must submit the names of two persons of undoubted responsibility, who will be bound with them as security for the faithful completion of contract. The city reserves the privilege of rejecting any and all bids that may not be satisfactory.

Payments will be made monthly in bonds of the city of Philadelphia, or in cash, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate from the Law Department that a proper bond, for the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, has been filed there, in accordance with the ordinance approved May 25, 1860.

The contractor or contractors, in making their proposals, shall do so with the understanding that if their proposal shall be accepted every dispute or difference which may arise incident thereto shall be decided by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, from whose decision there shall be no appeal.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals offered on said day, at 3½ o'clock. Plans may be seen and examined at the Department of Surveys, where specifications and blank proposals may be obtained on and after the 16th inst.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
3 25t4t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDINGS,
Fayette Street, near Charles,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 28, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for dredging a channel through Fredericksburg and Spottswood Bars, in the Rappahannock river. Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 28, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. *Separate Proposals* will be also received for removing one wreck in Fredericksburg bar.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed 90 feet in width or 8 feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about two feet

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, MD., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel in Queenstown Creek, Maryland, from Chester River to Queenstown. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 22, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 29, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for excavating a channel in the James river, at the Rocketts, near Richmond, Va.

Proposals, to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 29, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material to be removed is rock in beds and boulders. The channel is not to exceed 180 feet in width or 18 feet in depth at mean high water. The locality is sheltered. The tide rises about 2½ feet.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 29 Major of Engineers U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 21, 1871.

PROPOSALS are invited for Dredging a Channel at Cambridge, Maryland. Proposals to be *sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of April 24, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. The channel is not to exceed one hundred feet in width or ten feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
3 23 Major of Engineer U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 30, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, May 1, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall with one double and one single iron gate, around the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement. Forms for proposals and specifications furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
3 31 Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, April 21, 1871, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of
889 pairs Boots (600 pairs to be cable screwed).
5000 Haversacks.
1000 yards Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch.
All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
3 21 Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SAXON GREEN

is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,

$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,

Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday. Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, April 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., AGENTS

For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 129 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, April 5, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, March 31.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, April 8, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, April 8.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, April 8, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Sunday, April 10.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871	SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1871
1871	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1871
1871	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1871
1871	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1871
1871	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1871
1871	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1871
1871	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1871
1871	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1871
1871	CEDAR SHINGL

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
n Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
n Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k t v'l	$1,293 557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397 39.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319 07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 609 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $660 388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	365,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452 35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881 70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday nights to Williamsport only.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:49 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:49 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:49 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:00 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:1 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5:03 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:50 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 8:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	9·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	5·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS, On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:25 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·20 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·05 a. m.
To Pottsville	3·15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 3.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7:15, 7:35, 8:30, 9:05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:10, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 8:15, 9, 10:15, 11, 11:40, 12:30, night.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m.; 12:45, noon; 2:15, 4:05, 5:40, 6:45, 7, and 11:05 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6:25, 6:50, 7:25, 8:05, 8:10, 8:45, 9, 9:25, 10, 11:05, 11:35 a. m.; 1, 1:55, 3, 3:30, 3:55, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7:10, 8, 9:05, 10, 10:30, 11:25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8:10, 9:05 a. m.; 1:05, 2:35, 3, 5:55, 6, 9:50, and 10:20 p. m.

The 8:05 and 9:25 a. m. down trains, and 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6:25 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7:35, 9:05, 10, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:45, 5:05, 5:45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11:40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7:45, 9:05 a. m., 12:45 noon, 2:15, 5:40, 6:45, 7 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10, 10:50, 11:40 a. m., 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 6:25, 6:55, 8:50, 10:15, 11:10 p. m.

Sunday—7:50, 8:45 a. m., 12:45, noon, 2:15, 5:40, 9:30, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6:05, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 11:05, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10:20, and 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9 a. m., 1:30, 3, 7:15, and 9:30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5:30, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 11 a. m., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:05, 6:15, 8, 8:10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1:15, 5, 7, 9:30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6:05, 7:30, 9, 10:05, 11:05 a. m., 12:05 noon, 12:45, 1:30, 3, 4, 4:40, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:20, 11:45 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12:40 noon, 1:30, 2:10, 3, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6:58, 7:34, 8:05, 8:22, 9:20, 10:45, 11:30 a. m., 1:28, 2:15, 3, 3:58, 5, 5:35, 6:45, 7:45, 8:30, 9:45, 10:30 p. m.

Sunday—7:30, 9, 9:30, 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 1:45, 3:10, 5:30, 6, 7:30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:30, 11:05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6:15 10 a. m., and 3:30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6:30 a. m. and 4:36 p. m.

The 7:40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 a. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4:40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6:40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers taking the 7:15 and 7:35 and 6:39 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICHOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, GOERY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:20 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:25 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
Abington at 2:25, 6:55, and 9:25 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:20 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 6:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magn

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Committee from the Virginia Legislature Formally Welcomed in Independence Hall.

Last night the committee appointed by the State Legislature of Virginia to confer with our local committee on the centennial celebration arrived in this city. This body is thus composed:—

Senators.	*Representatives.*
Colonel J. E. Roller,	Judge A. B. Cochran.
Colonel J. M. French,	Major B. L. Wooson,
Hon. J. A. Smith.	Wm. Lowenstine,
	J. N. Stubb,

There also accompanied them William J. Bigger, Secretary of the Virginia House of Representatives; Hon. James P. Cowarden, Secretary of the committee; Messrs. Charles Campbell, Henry Bell, M. H. Clark, Captain J. A. McCall, attaches of the House, Hon. George Rye, State Treasurer; and C. A. Shaffer, Superintendent of Public Printing. Accompanying them, also were Colonel S. B. French and Mr. P. Handy, of the Richmond *Dispatch*; William S. Gillman, of the *Whig*; Ernest Wiltz, of the *Enquirer*; and B. M. Gillis, of the *State Journal*.

At 10 o'clock this morning this body, with the members of our local committees, headed by the general chairman, John L. Shoemaker, Esq., assembled in Independence Hall to be welcomed by the Chief Magistrate of the city. When order was obtained, Mr. Shoemaker said:—

Mr. Mayor:—As chairman of the Centennial Committee of Philadelphia, I have to say that the Legislature of the State of Virginia has passed highly appropriate resolutions endorsing Philadelphia as the proper place for the Centennial Celebration in 1876. In pursuance of this resolution they have appointed a committee of honorable gentlemen to confer upon the subject of the exposition of '76. And here, in this hall, it is a special privilege and honor to have the pleasure to introduce to you, sir, chief magistrate of this city, the Hon. J. E. Roller, chairman of the Virginia committee.

Mayor Fox said:—

Gentlemen:—As a general rule we always accord to visitors from abroad our polite attention and courtesy. But coming, as you particularly do, as the representative men of that grand old Commonwealth within whose legislative halls, in the early days of the Republic, rang out those eloquent tones which yet thrill and throb the patriotic heart, and within whose borders some of the most decisive and desperate of the struggles of the brave old colonies took place;—I say, thus coming, and upon one of the very highest of patriotic missions, you are not merely formally, but cordially, sincerely, and heartily welcome to our city and our people. And we trust that what may be said and done in connection with the centennial anniversary shall be in the highest degree promotive of that great purpose of the nation. We desire also to say that whatever can be done to make your stay among us pleasant to you, and to enable you when you do leave us to carry away to your State Legislature and your homes the liveliest impressions of the pleasure it has afforded us to be privileged to receive and entertain you, will be to us the highest gratification.

To this welcome Colonel J. E. Roller thus responded:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the City of Philadelphia:—The task imposed on me as the chairman of the Centennial Committee on the part of the Virginia Legislature is an exceedingly difficult one. How, sir, can I express, in such language as I can command, an adequate acknowledgment for this welcome, as chairman of this legislative committee? How can I express our sincere and earnest acknowledgment, in terms fitting, appropriate, and responsive, to the hearty welcome you have just given us, when I feel, especially, sir, in this hall, a diffidence in attempting to use words appropriate to any such feeling? The first occasion of my visit to this hall I was accompanied with a Virginian, known and honored in all parts of the State, the hand of whose grandsire had painted these portraits which hang about us. As I stand in sight of that picture which faces me, the picture of the man who was the great central figure of the Revolution, and as I stand here within sight of Germantown and Delaware, and within hearing of Monmouth and Trenton, I feel, sir, that it would be exceedingly inappropriate for me to attempt to give expression to the emotions which must be awakened within us. I believe, sir, that this meeting carries with it a deeper significance even than we can justly infer from this assemblage in this hall.

We come here forgetful of what has happened within the last few years; willing only to remember this Union in which we have a common interest, and willing only to revive the remembrances of our common glories and our common perils. And, sir, we propose to do this by encouraging those schemes which, we trust, will bind this State and ours together in a closer union than has ever yet existed between us. We propose to give encouragement to the introduction of your railroads into our State. (Applause.) We propose to give encouragement to the introduction of your capital into our midst. We propose, sir, to lay down in the great deep of the popular heart, out of reach of party agitation, cables—telegraphic cables—that will quiver with messages of love between the two sections—a love never to be sundered! (Applause.) Again, sir, I thank you in behalf of each member of this committee. We all thank you most heartily.

Then the committee and the Mayor fell to hand-shaking.

This over, in carriages the party proceeded to the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and then to Fairmount Park. To-morrow will be given over entirely to visiting public institutions.

POISONED.

Eight Persons Poisoned on Sunday Night —"Washington Cake" the Cause—What Does it Contain?

On Sunday evening last a Mr. Root, his wife, and some friends took tea at the house of Mr. Jacob Heddemen, at Seventeenth street and Lehigh avenue. Later in the evening Mrs. Root and a Mr. Jesse Ferres were attacked with violent symptoms resembling those of corrosive poisoning. Mr. Root called upon Dr. Posey, and that gentleman arrived, prescribed for the patients, and departed. The doctor at an early hour yesterday morning was again called upon and informed that others had been attacked, and it was a matter of life and death. Upon reaching the residence of Mr. Heddemen, the physician found Mrs. Root, Mr. Ferres, Charles Queen, Mr. C. H. Fletcher, Mr. Charles Wenderoth, and Mrs. S. Smiley and her child, stretched on the floor and writhing in agony.

Antidotes were administered, and after awhile all but Mrs. Root and Mr. Ferres were relieved. The condition of the latter last evening was exceedingly critical. It was found that all the parties sick had eaten of a "Washington cake" which had been purchased at a store on Poplar street, and that those who did not eat of the cake were not affected. A piece of the cake has been preserved for analysis. A workman named Richard Albertson yesterday morning ate a piece of the article at breakfast, and in a few minutes he was attacked with symptoms similar to the others. It is possible that the cake was made out of damaged flour and, the poisonous ingredient is due to the presence of ergot.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The nineteenth anniversary of the Sunday-schools connected with the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, in the church building. The exercises will be of a very interesting character, and will consist of hymns, offerings, the reading of reports, addresses, etc. The decorations of the building will be of the most beautiful character, and will include flowers, green, singing birds, and the like. Dr. Thompson, a very popular children's speaker, will make one of the addresses. The occasion is one of great interest to both teachers and scholars.

BEATING POLICEMEN.—Aldermen Lutz yesterday committed four men who assaulted Police Officer Dougherty at Fourth and Shippen streets. Their names are James McGranigan, Stephen Gleeson, Owen Sands, and John Keenan. This latter individual is one of the parties who engaged in a row in a barber shop on South Fourth street some time ago, and at which a girl was cut in the head with a bottle.

John James and John Smith, for assaulting Officer Miller, of the Fourth district, at Seventh and Chesnut streets, at 5 o'clock this morning, have each been held in $500 bail by Alderman Godbou.

FAST YOUNG MEN.—Michael Boyle, a bad boy of nineteen years, was drunk this morning at 4 o'clock, and distinguished himself by smashing the glass in Kent's hot-house, on Market street, above Thirty-seventh. Alderman Randall has sent this precious youth to prison.

CATAWISSA.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Railroad Company—Its Business During 1870—The Extension to Williamsport—Interesting Reports.

At noon to-day the stockholders of the Catawissa Railroad Company assembled in their annual meeting, William P. Chandler, Esq., presiding, and Edward Johnson acting as Secretary.

The report of the Superintendent, George Webb, Esq., was read. From it we make this summary:—

Receipts during 1870.....$655,812 85
Expenses " " 431,179 54

Increase of earnings over those of 1869 equal to 5 and 747-thousandths per cent. Increase of expenses over those of 1869 equal to 1 and 133-thousandths per cent. Early in the year there was a general decrease in value of articles produced and shipped in car loads on our line. To meet that decrease, and also to enable our neighbors to keep in the market in competition with Western dealers whose trade was fostered by other routes, we reduced through car load rates 20 per cent. The result was quite satisfactory. Our local trade was stimulated, and because of its regularity we were able to move it with economy.

A saving has been made in motive power and car accounts. This is partly due to the policy pursued in past years of using none but best material for construction and repairs, and partly due to saving in fuel by rigid care rendered possible after completion of coal schutes at Catawissa early in the year. * * * During the year past we have been free from any serious accidents from broken rails, but heavy renewals have been made necessary by actual wearing out of rails under less than two years' service with our light gross tonnage. I would recommend the use of steel rails for all renewals as soon as practicable. It is gratifying to be able to renew former statements that up to this date no passenger has been killed on this road.

The report of the President, Mr. P. Hutchinson, was read. It shows the capital and bonded debt to be $3,680,560, and then says:—The increase of tonnage on our local business was 13½ per cent. over the previous year. Notwithstanding the reduction in rates (*vide* Superintendent's report) and the low rates ruling upon all roads during the past year, the receipts were increased 5 747-1000 per cent. Allusion was made in the last annual report to surveys having been made for a branch into the Black Creek Coal Region. Nothing further has been done in that direction, owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the land-owners, and their unwillingness to guarantee a remunerative tonnage, and the uncertain tenure by which the lands were held. The object anticipated, of securing anthracite tonnage from the Lehigh region for the Western market, has, however, been obtained by the construction of the Wesckow Branch Railroad, from several important collieries in the Hazletown region, (to connect with our Summit Branch), now completed and only waiting the resumption of mining operations to throw a large amount of coal over our branch. * * * Since the charter of your company was obtained, its extension to Williamsport has always been kept steadily in view; the inability to do so is owing to the financial condition of the company. An arrangement has been made with connecting roads, by which, under a lease, that place was reached. Until, by a subsequent lease, the Philadelphia and Erie fell into the hands of a rival interest, everything moved satisfactorily. The approaching termination of that arrangement * * * induced your management to proceed immediately to the construction of a road. Aided by the subscriptions along the route and the friends of the enterprise, your management have succeeded in negotiating a 7 per cent. mortgage loan clear of tax for the building of the road, including steel rails for the entire distance. It is expected to have the same completed by September of this year. To avoid as much possible any new competition with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, as securing the best and cheapest line, the route chosen was across the river at Milton, through Union county, crossing several productive valleys, and recrossing the river near Muncy, and thence passing Loyalsock creek to Williamsport, thus accommodating a section of country now without railroad facilities. The completion of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad has given us a shorter line than is practicable by any other route to New York city and Central New Jersey. This has added considerably to our traffic.

The report speaks, in conclusion, of the death of S. V. Merrick, Esq., one of the directors. The vacancy caused by his death has been filled by the appointment of Emor Weaver, Esq.

The reports were accepted and the meeting adjourned.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales of real estate and stocks were made at the Exchange to-day at noon by M Thomas & Sons:—

1000 Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R. Co. 6s.	$97 75
$1500 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. 6s	97 75
$1000 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. 6s	104 00
$1000 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co. 7s	105 50
$1000 Elmira and Williamsport R. R. Co. 7s.	93 87½
$1000 Delaware and Raritan Canal (C. & A. R. R.)	96 25
$1000 State of N. J. 6 per cent., 1828, Registered	106 75
$1000 Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co., 6 per cent	97 62
$900 Lehigh Coal Navigation Co. 6 per cent.	84 25
$5000 Allegheny Valley R.R. Co. 7 3-10 coup., 1890	90 62½
$1000 Schuylkill Navigation Co. 6 per cent., 1872	76 25
$1000 Second and Third Streets P. R. Co. 7 per cent. coupons	100 50
$1500 Phila. and Del. River R. W. Co. 7 per cent	101 37
$1000 West Phila. Passenger R. W. Co. 7 per cent	104 00
$2000 City of Allegheny 7 per cent. coupons.	100 00
$11,000 City of Pittsburg "Water Extension"	100 25
$2000 City of Pittsburg 7 per cent. "Building Bond"	100 00
$5000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R.	87 50
$9000 St. Louis and Iron Mt. R. R. Co. 7 per cent	88
$5000 N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. Co. 7 per cent	$2000 at 92 and $3000 at 91¾
$6000 United States 5-20s of 1862, coupons, May & Nov	112 25
$1500 United States loan, act of July and August	116 25
$800 Philadelphia city 6s, dated 1858, due 1884	101 25
9 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	125 50
62 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.	60 00
47 shares Philad., Wilmington, and Baltimore R. R.	62 87½
30 shares Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R..	55 50
$500 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company	89 75
$1500 U. S. 5-20s, act of March 3, 1865, May and Nov	112 12½
$7000 U. S. 5-20s, act of June, 1864, May and Nov	112 12½
$1000 West Jersey Railroad Company 6 per cent. loan, coupons	82 12½
9 shares Penn'a Co. for Insurance on Lives	205 00
1 share Arch Street Theatre	620 00
300 shares Green and Coates Passenger R..	44 12½
2 shares West Chester Gas Co	33 00
2 shares Portsmouth (Va.) Gas Co	27 00
1 share Chester (Pa.) Gas Co	25 00
4 shares Orange (N. J.) Gas Co	20 75
4 shares Cumberland (Md.) Gas Co	51 00
1 share Metropolitan (N. Y) Gas Co	177 00
16 shares Continental Hotel Co., preferred	96 00
12 shares Camden and Atlantic Land Co	27 00
2 shares Philadelphia Library Co	53 00, 51 00
50 shares National Bank of the Republic	97 00
50 shares National State of Camden	146 50
100 shares Spruce and Pine Streets Passenger Railway Co	27 00
7 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven RR	51 50
$1000 Pennsylvania RR. general mortgage.	94 50
$2000 Union Passenger Railway Co. 6s	84 25
$3000 " " "	83 75
$1000 Steubenville and Indiana RR. 1st mortgage	73 00
10 shares Union Banking Co	102 50
17 shares Reliance Insurance Co	42 50
1 share Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Company	50 00
1 share Mercantile Library Co	6 25
800 shares Corn Planter Oil Co	10
TWENTIETH (North), No. 832, modern Dwelling	$4575 00
OLD YORK ROAD, Rising Sun Brick Yard, 7½ acres, four fronts	17,000 00
SECOND (South), No. 808, Store and Dwelling	18,650 00
CHESNUT, Nos. 1729, large Lot, 20 by 120	13 350 00
UNION, No. 166, four-story Dwelling	2825 00

A DESPERATE FELLOW.—Joseph Daly was fairly insane from liquor yesterday, for he went into Mr. Robert Russell's shoe store, No. 1702 S. Seventeenth street, and whipped the proprietor. This was bad enough, but three officers coming to Russell's aid, Daly, in his drunken fury, whipped them also. He tore around like a perfect madman, but he finally was secured and locked up. Alderman Dallas held him in $2000 bail.

RECEIVED A CALL.—Rev. Charles Wadsworth, of the Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets, has, we understand, received a call from Chicago, at a salary of $8000 per annum. The call has been declined.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERY.

The Meeting of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia This Morning—The Subject of Temperance Considered—General Business.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Central Presbytery was held at 10 o'clock this morning in the West Arch Street Church, Eighteenth and Arch streets, the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Work, in the chair.

The proceedings were opened with religious exercises.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The second resolution of the report of the committee of synod on the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors was taken up and considered. The resolution requires all sellers of liquors who are members of the church either to give up the traffic, or, in the event of a refusal so to do, to submit to a removal from the communion and membership of the church.

It was objected that the adoption of this resolution would injure a good cause. While the general principles were approved of, the method of proceeding was not.

Dr. Musgrave said that he denied that presbytery, synod, or even the General Assembly, had any power to make or alter the terms of communion in the manner that the adoption of this resolution would do. He also said that the resolution was in the spirit of the radical extreme men, who, under the name of "Temperance," which does not express the meaning at all, urge the most unreasonable doctrines of total abstinence. He did not approve of drinking intoxicating liquors, but thought this radical spiritbas injured the cause in the minds of all thinking men. In the olden time the Doctor had joined what was called a temperance society, and approved of it. Then the movement was spreading like wildfire, and the good cause was furthered; but now the best men hold aloof because the extreme men guide the thing. He also said that if the resolution was adopted it would be a dead letter. The churches could not be got to enforce it. A gentle reproof would do more good, at all events, than a positive injunction. The speaker, however, thought that habitual drunkenness not only can, but should be disciplined by the Church. They were not included in a question of temperance, as opposed to total abstinence. The retail rum shops which sold liquor only for use as a beverage were a great evil, but the proposed method of putting them down would not accomplish the end.

The resolution was finally recommitted to the committee, who were to report again at the afternoon session, in order that the special order for the day, the nomination of commissioners to the General Assembly, might be taken up.

Revs. Messrs. Reed, Musgrave, Willits, Eva, Mutchmore, Smith, Robbins, and Mears and Johnson, Elders, Pollock, MacElroy, Gardner, Newman, and were nominated as commissioners.

The election was to take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The testimonial records were then presented by the representatives of the several churches.

Rev. George F. Cain asked permission to resign the charge of the Alexander Presbyterian Church.

This request gave rise to considerable discussion, some holding that the pastor ought not to resign after bringing the church out of the worst of its trouble, others that the dissatisfaction of some of congregation was such that it would be impleasant for him to remain. The church has raised some $32,000 towards its debt since the present pastor took charge. When the Alliance raises the remainder, about $20,000, which it has assumed, the church will be entirely free of debt. It was thought that if Mr. Cain had been so successful thus far, it was a shame to give up now.

Rev. McCain said that he felt very much disheartened. There had only been twenty-three additions to the church during the year, all except three of which were by letter from other churches.

It was said that those who were dissatisfied were a very small minority of the congregation, and that if this minority were successful in driving away the pastor, a large majority would be dissatisfied.

It was moved that the request of Mr. Cain, to be allowed to resign, be refused, and that a committee be appointed to visit the pastor and people, and try to secure harmonious relations between them.

The consideration of the motion was not concluded at the morning session.

A special order of the day was then taken up, which was the free conversation on the state of religion in the Church and the reception of the reports from the various churches. This occupied the remainder of the morning session, after which the presbytery took a recess until afternoon.

APRIL FOOL.—The following circular was sent out on Saturday last (April 1), and caused quite a flutter among the ladies who received it, and induced many of them to go out shopping through the rain. Others, more prudent, postponed their visit till yesterday. The circular reads as follows:—

Madam:—We will open on Saturday morning next a small lot of *very slightly* damaged
JOUVAN'S AND ALEXANDRIA'S KID GLOVES,
just received from the Custom House, which we will close out at the following prices:—

2 Buttons	75
3 "	$1 00
4 "	1 25

This lot is so slightly damaged that a large majority of the pairs are perfect, and the spots on the imperfect ones are hardly perceptible.

Having just opened, we are anxious to be favorably known to the public, and trust you may find it convenient to inspect this lot of Gloves, of which we make a specialty.

Respectfully, L. O. OFLIRPA & CO.,
No. 30 S. Eighth st, ab. Chesnut,
March 30, 1871. Philada.

After the dear creatures had explored Eighth street, from Chesnut to Market, looking for "No. 30," and finding no such number, they returned home to meditate on their disappointment, and read the following:—

A CARD.—By a typographical error in our circular sent out on Saturday last (first of April), the letters in the name of our firm were *transposed*, making it read L. O. Odirpa & Co., 30 South Eighth street.

We fear, by this blunder of the printer, that our customers, as well as our Gloves, have been badly sold, and we shall be more careful next year, when we hope all our friends will have good gloves on hand.

A. P. RILFOOL & CO.,
Importers of 2, 3, and 4-Buttoned Gloves,
No. 38th Street.

SINGULAR SUICIDE—A MAN HANGS HIMSELF FROM THE TAIL-BOARD OF A WAGON.—Hermann Frostbeater, a German of 45 years, was found dead at 6 o'clock this morning, having committed suicide in the yard of the fire-brick establishment of Philip Newkumet, in Davis street, above Vine. The deceased was employed at the above-named establishment, and when he ceased work last night nothing peculiar about him was noticed. This morning, when some of the other workmen arrived at the shop they found Frostbeater suspended by a tarred rope from the tail-board of a wagon which stood in the yard. His legs were drawn up close to the body, showing that the commission of the deed was accomplished with the most determined purpose. The rope was not drawn tightly around his neck; it was merely in the form of a loop, and from the peculiar position of the body it is supposed that he first got into the wagon, slipped the loop over his head, and then jumped out of the wagon and broke his neck. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest. The deceased leaves a wife and four children. He has been an intemperate man for some time past.

A WOMAN WITH A WILL OF HER OWN.—Jenny Conover lives, when she is at home, at Haddington, but she was drunk last night at Twelfth and Olive streets, and, going into a tavern there, got a drink, but refused to pay for it. The proprietor then hustled her out into the street. Jenny returned the compliment by smashing every window pane in the place. Officer Thorn, of the Eighth district, arrested her, and Alderman Massey has required her to give security in $500 for her appearance at court.

BADLY BEATEN.—Patrick Brodrick, in company with two other men, entered a tavern at Haddington yesterday, and all three being crazed with rum began an assault on the bar-tender. The latter was badly punched, and is now suffering acutely from the injuries received. Brodrick was particularly active in the assault. He was arrested by Officer Hoopes and has been held in $1500 bail by Alderman Clark. During the scuffle the proprietor lost a watch. The other parties in the assault have not yet been arrested.

JUMPED OUT OF A THIRD STORY WINDOW.—Ludwick Telger, residing at No. 633 North Second street, jumped out of the third story window this morning, fractured both knee-caps, and received other injuries. This is the third time that he has done this within the past four months.

NEW RAILWAY CARS.—Six additional cars have been placed on the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway, reducing the running time to two minutes, the cars being but two squares apart on the street.

THAT CONTRACT.

Did Chief Engineer Graeff Give Out a Contract to One of His Friends Against Law?

A meeting of the committee of Common Council to investigate whether Chief Engineer Graeff gave out a contract for $55,000 worth of work without having invited bids, was held in the Clerks of Councils' office, Mr. Mitchell in the chair. The clerk read this communication, upon which the investigation is based:—

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.—Gentlemen:—On the 30th of September, 1870, we addressed communications to your honorable body, asking permission to offer bids for the new pumping engines required in the enlargement of the Water Works of the city of Philadelphia. We find an ordinance approved the 17th of July, 1870, which, among other items, makes an appropriation of $100,000 for an engine and pump for Roxborough Water Works. Since then we have not seen any further action of Councils; and the next information we have upon this matter is found in the report of the Chief Engineer, lately issued, in which he states that a contract has been awarded to Mr. Worthington, of New York, for his engine, briefly alluded to (see page 12 of report presented to Councils for 1871). We, as manufacturers and tax-payers of this city, respectfully request the appointment of a committee to investigate the manner in which this contract is alleged to have been made, believing it will be found to be in direct violation of the act of Consolidation, section 27, approved May 13, 1856, and contrary to the usages of the department.

WILLIAM M. HENDERSON,
Residence, No. 3843 Bridge street.
Norris Iron Company.
T. H. WOODRUFF, President,
Office, No. 1345 Buttonwood street.

March 22, 1871.

Mr. Henderson was called, and stated that for a long time he endeavored to get city work, but was always unsuccessful. This communication was the third one he had sent to Councils. The first letter, by some extraordinary means, never got to the notice of Councils until ten days after it was sent, and ten days after the engines which he had asked Councils to see had ceased operations. He thought that he could build a pumping engine as well as in New York, and that he should at least have an opportunity to bid for city work. This had not been allowed him. He believed if possible, the money collected in the city from taxes, etc., should go to Philadelphia mechanics. There was an act passed in 1856 to prevent just what he now claimed, namely, giving a contract without having asked bids.

The chairman read the section Mr. Henderson mentioned, which stated that no work called for in the annual estimates should be given out except to the lowest bidder. But in such an extraordinary case as this, where an improvement is not covered by these estimates, the department may give the contract to the best, though he may not be the lowest bidder.

Mr. Henderson—I claim that this contract was given out without funds having been appropriated to meet it.

Mr. Bardsley—A committee authorized this contract to be made with Mr. Worthington for this engine, on the 6th of September, 1870, and that fourteen days after that award you sent in your communication, praying to be awarded the contract for this work. Your argument that you were not heard is incorrect.

Mr Henderson—I would like to have the public know that it is not necessary to publish proposals or to give out work to the lowest bidder in the Water Department, but that the person in power at that time may have the privilege to give the contract to any one he may designate.

A Committeeman—The contract is awarded but not yet approved.

Mr. Henderson—Then the contract having not been concluded, I ask to put in my bid for an engine.

Mr. Graeff (to the Chairman)—Can I ask Mr. Henderson a question?

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Henderson both acquiesced.

Mr. Graeff—Mr. Henderson, have you the right to manufacture such an engine as you want to supply the city with?

Mr. Henderson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Graeff—By what right?

Mr. Henderson—By patent.

Mr. Graeff—No, sir. Have you not been notified by Mr. Worthington that you infringe on his patent?

Mr. Henderson—I have not.

Mr. Graeff—Mr. Worthington can be obtained; can be produced to prove that.

Mr. Bardsley—Attached to this communication is the name of the President of the Norris Iron Works. Where are these works located?

Mr. Henderson (laughing)—Why, in Norristown.

Mr. Bardsley—Now, one of the main points in your communication is that Philadelphia is ignoring her own mechanics. The Norris Iron Works being a party to this petition, do you think that they should have the contract any more than Mr. Worthington, being also outside of the city?

Mr. Henderson—Well, they are in Pennsylvania. That may be in their favor.

Mr. Bardsley—Yes; and the iron and coal Mr. Worthington will use in the construction of his engine will probably come from this State. Won't they?

Mr. Henderson—Well, yes.

Mr. Bardsley—We have a charge made by Mr. Henderson and the Norris Iron Works that a contract was not properly awarded. This is what we have to investigate. Now, Mr. Henderson, what do you allege?

Mr. Henderson—That there is no contract made.

Mr. Bardsley—The contract had been awarded but not approved by Councils. This is your allegation?

Mr. Henderson—Yes, and as a consequence the contract is not valid.

Mr. Bardsley—I would like to know where the "nigger in the wood-pile" is.

A Committeeman—The ordinance says that the award of a contract shall be made with or without the asking of proposals. I don't see anything in this charge at all.

Mr. Bardsley at this point launched out against the reporters, stating that there were many committees which would like to have their business made public, and others who did not want the reporters about. This point was very plain, but as the gentleman employed an innuendo where he might have used a request, it did not take. He continued:—

In my humble opinion, the charge made by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Woodruff (of the Norris Iron Works) has not been sustained. Furthermore, I believe that if Mr. Henderson gets this contract, he would have the engine built where it could be done the cheapest.

Mr. Henderson—In Philadelphia.

Mr. Bardsley—No. I don't believe any man is so whole-souled as to not take his work where he can have it done cheapest in order to benefit his fellow-citizens. One of your charges is done away with, viz.:—That Councils are *not* obliged to advertise for proposals.

Mr. Henderson—I have a desire, for no personal benefit, but for the good of all Philadelphia mechanics, that all work should be given out by contract, after proposals have been advertised. If this is done my object will be accomplished

A member—I move that we adjourn. I see nothing to act upon.

The committee then adjourned *sine die*, and resolved that a report of the facts be made to Councils.

WASH CLOTHES.—Catharine Walsh, for the theft and sale of clothing which had been left with her to be washed, has been sent to prison by Alderman Lutz. Catharine hails from Front and Almond streets.

A PEA-NUT WOMAN.—Alderman Delaney yesterday held in $500 bail each Thomas Trott, Thomas Lecompte, and C. H. Ruff, who yesterday demolished the apple cart of a pea-nut woman at Second and Union streets.

LARCENY OF TOOLS.—Alderman Bonsall has sent to prison John Riley, who yesterday stole a lot of carpenters' tools from the new schoolhouse on Carpenter street, below Tenth.

JEWELRY ETC.

THE GUARANTEES OF THE GENUINE AND ORIGINAL MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY, OF No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET.

That pawnbrokers advance money on this jewelry.
That jewellers retail it for Pure Gold.
That the exquisite styles and designs of these celebrated goods surpass those of any gold jewelry ever worn.
That these goods are the counterpart of Virgin Gold.
That our genuine Milton Gold Jewelry is extensively worn by the aristocracy and nobility of England and France.
That our goods always retain their color and brilliancy equal to Virgin Gold.
That the popular, genuine, and original Milton Gold Jewelry Company's goods can be purchased in Philadelphia only at No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.
That our goods endure the test test of the strongest acid.
That any article in this grand and unsurpassed collection can be purchased for ONE DOLLAR.
That the demand for our matchless goods in Philadelphia is increasing daily.
That we are receiving twice a week per steamer new and numberless attractive styles of our latest manufactured goods.
That as a substitute for gold it has no equal.

Our American friends are cordially invited to visit our Headquarters, and examine for themselves. 14 4 5sp
Salesroom open daily from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.

FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

The Debate in the House.

Powerful Speech by Gen. Butler.

Army and Navy Orders.

Nominations by the President.

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Presidential Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—N. A. Elwing, Consul at Stockholm; John Bowles, Surveyor of Customs at Savannah, Ga.; William G. Laidlow, Assessor of Internal Revenue Thirty-first District, N. Y.

Conscience Money.

A fireman writes to the Treasury Department from Brooklyn, N. Y., enclosing $1 in restitution for various little things filched from the Government.

Army Order.

Brigadier-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, is ordered to St. Louis on public business.

Naval Orders.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Scott to the Naval Hospital at New York; Ensigns John B. Briggs, Edw. O. Field, and William W. Kimball are detached from torpedo duty and ordered to the Shawmut; Passed Assistant Surgeon E. B. Payne from the Jamestown and ordered to return home; Passed Assistant Surgeon William H. Jones from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to return home; First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth, from the Pacific fleet and placed on waiting orders.

FROM MARYLAND.

Business on the Canals.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 4.—The Tide Water Canal is again ready for business. A few boats have arrived. There are now lying here, awaiting the tug bound to Philadelphia, the following boats:—E. D. Kennedy, Flint, for Trenton, and eight new boats for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, three of which are loaded with coal, two with lumber, and three empty. They will probably leave here to-day. We cannot expect many boats down for some days yet, as the Pennsylvania canals are not quite ready.

FROM THE WEST.

Robbery and Outrage in Iowa.

DESMOINES, April 4.—A man named David Snyder, of Livingston county, Ill., was shot and robbed of two hundred dollars, about three miles from this city, yesterday. His wounds are not considered fatal.

The Cincinnati Election.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The majority of Davis (Rep.) for Mayor yesterday was 1855. The majority on the Republican city ticket ranges from 937 to 3541. Kurchner for Director of City Infirmay receiving the smallest majority, and Milner for Wharf Master the greatest, though there was considerable splitting for both aldermen and councilmen, and in some wards the election turned on local issues. The political complexion of the men elected to the Board of Aldermen is eight Republicans and four Democrats; Councilmen, thirteen Democrats and eleven Republicans. Only one-half the board are elected each year. Both bodies remain Republican.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Jersey City Charter, Etc.

TRENTON, April 4.—The Senate has reconsidered the amendments made last night to the Jersey City supplementary charter, and has killed them. A rush of private bills is now being put through both houses, this being the last day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Obituary.

COOPERSTOWN, April 4.—Joshua H. Story, one of the most prominent business men of Otsego county, died in Cooperstown this morning.

General Halpine and the Fenians.

NEW YORK, April 4.—General W. G. Halpine, who declined a seat on the Directory of the Irish Confederation, to which he had been elected by his brother exiles, has formally accepted a seat on the Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood tendered him by the late convention. General Halpine, in his letter to the Secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood, states at length his reason for this course.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. Anthony said a bill having been passed yesterday, he now gave notice that he would hereafter object to the transacting of any other business than was specified in the rule of the Senate limiting legislation.

Mr. Sherman's resolution to provide for a bill to suppress Ku-klux was then considered.

Mr. Blair resumed the floor and said he had been asked yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) what was the remedy in his (Blair's) opinion for the shameless condition of affairs under radical rule in South Carolina and Louisiana? He would answer that, in the first place, it was certain that no remedy could be of any avail, unless the intelligence and character of the South are allowed to have some control in this affair.

In regard to depriving negroes in the South of the right to vote, the people of the South were willing to give negro suffrage a fair trial, which it had not yet had because of the interference of Northern political adventurers and similar means. If, after a fair trial, it was found necessary to abolish negro suffrage as a means of saving the free institutions of the country, it could be done by constitutional means, Congress had confessed that the experiment of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was a failure by providing a territorial government of which the President appointed the principal officers

The property owners and responsible men of the district had gladly hailed the change as a relief from the government of a rabble largely made up of poor negroes.

Mr. Sherman said that negro suffrage in the district had been agitated ever since he came to Washington, and thought it had nothing to do with the change of the form of government. He did not agree that the two elections at which the negroes had voted had shown the principle to be a failure, as the Mayors of the city of Washington, Messrs. Bowen and Emory, had proven good selections.

Mr. Blair then replied to various points in the debate. For asserting their belief in the unconstitutional and fraudulent character of the reconstruction measures he (Blair) and other Democrats had been called revolutionists. Those reconstruction acts were originated by the same class of men who passed the alien and sedition laws, and their power was rapidly waning.

Mr. Morton argued that Mr. Blair had at first denied the occurrence of outrages in the South, and had subsequently admitted them to help his argument as to the results of official maladministration in the South. The whole of that Senator's argument indicated that it was the purpose of the Democratic party that negro suffrage shall be overthrown, and they intended to make this a test in the next Presidential election.

Mr. Blair remarked that the only party which had shown a disposition to make negro suffrage a test was the one to which the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) belonged, as they had taken the suffrage away from the colored people of the District of Columbia, and from the white men too.

Mr. Morton replied that the change in the Government of the District affected white and colored suffrage alike; and that under a Territorial Government, with a delegate in Congress and an enlargement of legitimate power, the political power of the people of the District, instead of being lessened, had been vastly increased, and Congress had only asserted its confidence in negro suffrage. Whatever had been taken from the white man had been taken from the negro. The form of the Ku-klux oath which prevented the admission of a negro or a Republican, and the fact that outrages were not directed against men guilty of malfeasance in office, were proofs in denial of the charges—first, as to the existence of radical Ku-klux; and second, that this organization in the South had originated as a self-defense against a civil maladministration.

The Senator (Blair) had stated that the South was willing to give negro suffrage a fair trial; that is, they were willing to give it a fair trial under Democratic auspices, and to deprive the negroes of their votes whenever they did not vote the Democratic ticket. That Senator might deny it, but it was indisputably that the Democratic party would deny the ballot to the negro.

House.

Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina, replied to his Democratic colleagues, Messrs. Waddell and Stubbs, and showed that outrages still exist in that State. The Ku-klux klans are a Democratic organization and direct their vengeance against Republicans. The strong arm of the law should be extended to afford protection to the loyal and avert the blow aimed at the national life. Give us the protection of the laws, and we will help you to relieve all from political disabilities.

Messrs. Young and Price, of Georgia, briefly addressed the House against the bill, the latter asking that the people of the South be saved from the further infliction of wrong, and saying they desire to be restored to all their rights under the Constitution and to be protected by the laws.

Mr. Kelley caused to be read the following despatch, which he intended as a reply to that read by the g